PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,045—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	I. H. Moule	9th July.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheeler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th "
B.I. BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	13th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th "
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
* GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	7911	F. F. Briscoe	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4382	J. F. Jephson	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5381	I. H. Moule	2nd Cctr.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON direct with liberty to call at Malta and Marseilles.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	A. Martinolich	3,820	1st Aug., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Aug.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 930	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	——	2,709	21st July 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 7, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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S. S. SINGAPORE .... 20th July 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	16th July.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON ALGOA BAY CAPE TOWN	MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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Bombay, 29th June, 1897.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th July, at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,696 tons, on the 13th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons, on the 15th July about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about 10th July.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA" 2,860 tons, on or about 9th July.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 15th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 10th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 8th July, 1897.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	6th August.
ERNEST SIMONS.	5,707	DeMaubenge	3r September

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,264	31st July.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6 May, 1897.

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EXAMINE YOUR FILTERS.

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Attend personally to the proper cleansing of your Filter. We re-fill the One-Gallon size for Re. 1-12, and the Two-Gallon size for Rs. 2-12.

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FISHING TACKLE.

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LINES— Standard Waterproof Braided Silk, the Manchester Cotton Twine Spinning Company's Lines ; Gut Casting Lines.

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BAITS— Devon Minnows, Caledonian Baits, Gregory Spinners, Baits, other Baits, Phantom Minnows, Dace and Spoon Baits, &c., &c.

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Paparidine has established such a reputation in India that Anglo-Indians at home will not be without it.

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These Waters are prepared with the greatest CARE, CLEANLINESS and ACCURACY from Water rendered PERFECTLY PURE by Scientific Filtration. PURE WATER, CLEAN BOTTLES.

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Soda Ætated Potash,	12 As. doz.
Lemonade, Ginger Ale, Lithia, Lithia Citrate, Gingerade, Medl. Soda Seltzer, Raspberryade, Tonic.	Re. 1 doz.

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TOILET SETS in 6 pieces, floral and gold—new shape—Limoges. Rs. 24-0, Set.

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FOR YOUR PERSONAL COMFORT JUST NOW,

APPLY BEYNON'S PRICKLY HEAT POWDER IN TINS, Rs. 12.

We receive verbal and written testimony daily about its Delightful Soothing effects and

For this DEBILITATING SEASON take regularly TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC or GILL'S QUININE and IRON TONIC, and you will avoid all ailments.

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TO COMMEMORATE

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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

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Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE ENTERTAINMENT to GENERAL GATACRE is FIXED for the 20th instant. Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the Entertainment are requested to do so without loss of time.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED TWO QUARTERS suitable for the Residence of Europeans, in good locality within half an hour's journey to Town Hall. Rent not to exceed Rs. 60 per month (for each). Good Sanitary surroundings essential. Floor area not to be less than 600 Supl. Feet. Address:—

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Military Works,
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BY the Karachi Municipality, a MEDICAL OFFICER, for the Bachubai Edulјee Dinshaw Hospital, Keamari.

Salary Rs. 100 per mensem with free quarters. Applications with testimonials will be received by the Undersigned not later than 20th July, 1897.

By Order,
J. STRACHAN, M.I.C.E.,
Engineer & Secretary, Karachi Municipality.
Karachi, 3rd July, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 16th, to FRIDAY, the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 7, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant, to registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1897.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 7, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M., for the following objects:—

(1.) To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

(2.) To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjeevundas, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

(3.) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July 7, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 4708.

In the Matter of ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DELHI and LONDON BANK, LIMITED, the Petitioning Creditors and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent do appear before this Honourable Court on the 21st July, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by counsel, and show cause, if any they have, why the order made in this matter on the 7th January, 1867, [whereby it was (inter alia) ordered under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditors the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, that the said Insolvent should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act] should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken, or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged and why the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court should not deposit with Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Attorneys for the Executors of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Rupees one thousand in respect of the claim of Fooloomal Dawalmal to be held by them until the further order of Honourable Court and why he should not pay to the said Executors, balance of moneys belonging to the Estate of the said Insolvent, which will remain in his hands after making the said deposit and after paying all costs, commission, charges and expenses.—Dated this 7th July, 1897.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 590 of 1896.

In the Matter of PUNAMCHAND NAGINDAS NYALCHAND LALU and LALU KHUSHAL of Bombay, Hindus, till recently carrying on business in partnership in the name of PUNAMCHAND NAGINDAS, the first two persons also doing business in partnership in the name of NAGINDAS DOWLUTCHAND; adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that LALDAS CHABILDAS and GUNGARAM ASHARAM, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvents, do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-first day of July One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they have, why the order made in this matter on the twenty-eighth day of November One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six (whereby it was ordered under Section nine of the Indian Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning creditors Laldas Chabildas and Gungaram Asharam that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said twenty-eighth day of November file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate and effects should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged, so far as the said Insolvents Nyalchand Lalu and Lalu Khushal are concerned. Dated this seventh day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-seven.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 8th day of July, 1897.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO ST.,
BOMBAY.

—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
SPECIALISTS,
OUTFITTERS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1895, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance	Rs 10.
Single Copy	Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1. THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality, Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE who carry the day in every contest.

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS MOUNTER, those who have served in first-class houses and have thorough experience in mounting and cutting photographs only need apply. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS.—Art Photographic Salon, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of the late Mr. JAGONNATH SADASHEWJEE'S ENGINEERING BOOKS, etc., at Crawford's Rooms, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

PIANOS, HARMONIUMS and other Musical Instruments are repaired and tuned carefully at the owner's place by LUIS LOPES and Co., Villa Nova, Cavel.

ALL our Best PLATEDWARE from Reed and Barton of Newyork, is now for Sale at 25 per cent. discount during sale now on at SHROFF BROTHERS.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust, As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE fifty old 40 Roller cards 44 Platt's and 6 Curtis's all in Working order. Apply to MANAGER, SVADESHI MILLS, Coorla.

LOANS GRANTED by European on jewellery and all kinds of Household Goods, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6,000. Transactions strictly private. Always address "THOMAS," care of General Post Office, Bombay.

ALL our Watches from Rs. 25 and above are guaranteed for five years, including breakages,—that is, all repairs will be done free within that period.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upperstoried and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms—Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.) To be had at this Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic..........As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs 3, to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR. Is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SNOWFLAKE OIL.—Imported by the STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK, sold by MESSRS. KEMP AND CO. LTD., and by MESSRS. PHILLIPS AND CO., LTD., and at KEROSINE OIL GODOWNS, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 12 2 per Case.

DIABETES and ACIDITY cure in 48 hours. Price per bottle, Rs. 3. Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, Ranaghat, Bengal.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous, Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription. Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons, they are more reliable, more lasting, the price same as usual. Price List post free.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for summer or Winter Season.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..............................Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF BOOKS ON CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, &C.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Marine Street, Fort, a valuable collection of books on civil and mechanical Engineering, also a dumpy level, etc., the property of the late JAGONNATH SADASHEWJEE, Esq., A. M., I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Baroda Water Works.

Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

The property of other Gentlemen—

Excellently bound novels of Mark Twain and Lord Beaconsfield, also novels of Charlotte Bronte, Sir Walter Scott, 2 levels and 2 theodolites with stands, a collection of Latin books fully annotated by known authors, useful for school and college students, a collection of law books, etc.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Household furniture consisting of sofas and chairs, wardrob, drawing room, wash-hand and dressing tables, easy chairs, &c.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Peshawur—

40 B. K. and Co.—3-5—3 cases containing eau de cologne, breast exhausters, teats, teething necklaces, thermometers, sanitary towels, vinolia cream and powder drugs, mechanical toys, etc.

Ex s.s. India.

P. M. A. 1—2 casks each 60 dozen empty opal pots with covers.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Krishna Bhaskerjee Brothers.

2407 3197 32 0—4 cases Paris Panorama balls.
1788 3262-61 3 " " "

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand office shigram.
1 strong serviceable double seated brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.
The property of a gentleman who has left Bombay.
1 strong bay waler.
1 strong bay country bred house both going in harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN UNDERIA STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Mr. Maneckchund Kapoorchund, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Ratanbai, widow of Munmohundass Gordhundass, the mortgagor, and by virtue of the power of sale vested in the said mortgagee by and under the indenture of mortgage dated the 24th day of February, 1895, and the deed of further charge dated the 30th day of October, 1895, and made between the said Ratanbai, widow, of the one part, and the said Maneckchund Kapoorchund of the other part, the undersigned will, on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, sell by public Auction on the premises the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land of Government ground together with the messuage tenement, or range of buildings, consisting of four compartments, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the north side of Underia Street, in the sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 472, 473, 475, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 81, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty four and six-ninths square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a gully or sweeper's passage, on the west by the property formerly of Sarabai, widow, and her son Mahomed bin Soomer, and now of the said Ratanbai, widow, on the north by a sweepers' passage, and on the south by the said Tank Road together with all appurtenances thereto.

The title deeds of the property and the conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, the solicitors for the mortgagee, on any day during office hours.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th July, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best electro-platedware, one first rate sweet toned iron framed cottage pianoforte by Soundy and Co., rich table ornaments, valuable pictures, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Surgeon Lieut Colonel H. W. B. BOYD, changing residence at the Apollo Hotel.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

4 cases sterilized milk.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass frosted circular brougham in very good order.

1 handsome strong easy running victoria recently done up.

1 handsome gray Arab, 14-1½, goes well in harness and saddle believed sound.

1 powerful C. B. pony 13-3, 5 years, fast in saddle and harness can play polo, regularly ridden and driven.

1 grey Arab 14-1 6 years goes in harness and saddle carries a very quiet. To be sold to the highest bidder the property of Captain Fair, R E, proceeded to England:—

1 wyveru brown Australian gelding by Garfield out of Miss. Wye 7 years 16 hands high passed R. H. A. charger a good fencer.

1 chesunt Australian gelding aged 16-1 trained in 7th Hussars Riding school good trapper and big sticker carries a lady upto any weight blemished knees.

1 ginger ch cb g 7 years 13-3 m. J. T. C. good pigsticker and polo hony fast good fencer and tandom leader.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHEWOOLWADY LANE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Poorunmul Gooljee, trading in the name of Gooljee Singanee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mahadev Abbajee Kalay, the mortgagor, by virtue of a mortgage deed dated 3rd February, 1893, the following landed property:—

All that piece of fazandaree land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Chewoolwady Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mahadev Abbajee Kalay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward Nos. 3158 and 3160, street Nos. 16 (1 and 2), containing by admeasurement about two hundred and seventy-one square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Chewoolwady lane, on the west by the property of Sunderrao Antoba, on the north partly by the property of Jeewan Govind, partly by a gully and partly by the property of Krishnarao Ragoonathjee, and on the south by the oart of Jugmohundas Ramdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq., solicitor to the mortgagee, or to Mr. Poorunmul Gooljee, or to the undersigned.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 304 of 1883.

Mahomed Sidik Hajee Abd Rehman..............Plaintiff.

vs.

Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla and others..............Defendants.

and

Suit No. 349 of 1884.

Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Sattar and others...Plaintiff.

vs.

Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla and others..............Defendants.

Whereas by a decree made in the above suits bearing date the 18th day of July, 1895, Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Sattar was directed to pay to Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla and Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla, Receivers, the sum of Rs. 53,166-10-8, and in default of such payment the properties mentioned in the Schedule C to the said decree were directed to be sold by the said Receivers and whereas default having been made the following immoveable property being one of the properties mentioned in the said Schedule C, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers, at their Rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of July, 1897, at the hour of 4 p. m.

PARTICULARS.

All that dwelling house situate in Pollock Street in the City of Calcutta numbered (20) containing by estimation about eleven Cottahs and bounded on the North by the property of Munshee Bahadurally, on the South by a lane, on the East partly by the said Pollock Street, and partly by the property of Mr. John Shearman, and on the West by the property of Mr. James Robertson.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the said Auctioneers, or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Attorneys for the said Receivers, No. 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and 1882, and in the matter of the Kathiawar Trading Company Limited (in Liquidation).

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the above Company, and in pursuance of an order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made herein on the 2nd day of July, 1896, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1897, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the outstanding claims of the said Company in respect of the fourth and fifth (final) calls of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000, respectively, per share, payable by the contributories of the said Company under the orders of the said High Court, dated the 27th November, 1867, and 30th day of April, 1887 together with the amount of the taxed costs awarded against the respective contributories.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley, and Dunlop, the Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, or from the Auctioneers.—Dated this 14th day of July, 1897.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 9th July, 1897.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, opposite the Marine Lines Railway Station, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., consisting of revolving top writing table, neat and substantial cabinet, blackwood full carved old fashioned chiffonier, pier tables, card tables, teapoys, rich glassware, crockeryware, platedware, silver spoons and forks, Bohemian glass, rich table ornaments, rich table lamps, four light hanging argand lamps, China blue jars (very old).

The property is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PATUKWADI.

By order of the mortgagee Sha Narotum Anandji, under the power of sale reserved to him by an identure of mortgage dated the sixteenth day of June, 1894. Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account and risk of Luxoomibai, widow of Parashram Vithoba, of Bombay, the undermentioned property, at 4 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of July.

PARTICULARS.

All those two pieces or parcels of fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tanement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Patukwadi, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1174 and Street No. 37 and 39, containing by admeasurement 126 1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the property of Ragoonath Wassoodewji, on the west by the house of Purshotum Shrikrishna, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th July, 1897.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.
Fresh Consignments
OF GENUINE RICH BURGUNDIES,
From Above Firm to Hand.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS	$ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars)	$ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 26th May, 1897.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS............... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply C.P.' Advertising Dept. "Gazette Office. Bombay.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.
Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. [illegible]
Six Months	" [illegible]

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras. [illegible] from London direct to the Subscriber's address.

If [illegible] in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is [illegible] per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

NOTICES.

AN EXCELLENT PAMPHLET ON PLAGUE.

And the Remedies for its Cure.
BY A. PEREIRA.

Can be had at Messrs. THACKER & Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co. and ATMARAM SAGOON & Co., and at the PRESS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of THE NEW MASONIC HALL, near the Novelty Theatre, at the back of Waudby Road, in the Fort. They are to be sent to Messrs. Campbell and Hewson, Architects, No. 1, Hummum Street, where the plans, &c., can be inspected and copies of the quantities and conditions of Contract can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock on the 17th July, after which no Tender will be received.

CAMPBELL AND HEWSON,
Architects, No 1, Hummum Street.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned having THIS DAY taken over the duties of GENERAL SECRETARY to the above Society, will be pleased to give Railway Servants every information within his power regarding the object of the Society, and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

Forms and prospectuses on Application.

WILSON T. LIDBETTER,
General Secretary.
Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue FIRE POLICIES on PROPERTY of all descriptions at current rates.

W. CROWDER AND CO.,
28, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 30th June, 1897.

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for Messrs. ALEXANDER FERGUSON and Co., Ld., Distillers, of GLASGOW, and shall be glad to receive orders for their well-known "P. and O." and "SPECIAL CREAM" Whiskies.

W. & A. GRAHAM AND CO.,
Bombay, 1st July, 1897.

NEW BOOK—WIFE OR MAID?

A JUBILEE ROMANCE by SANCHO PANZA. Paper Cover, Re. 1-8 Cloth Gilt, Rs. 2, per V. P. P. Apply to "Commercial Press" Peshawar.

This is a present day ROMANCE of EURASIAN and ANGLO-INDIAN LIFE and the characters are living ones. The story begins in 1878 and ends on JUBILEE DAY 1897.

DESHERGUR (BENGAL) STEAM COAL.

WHEREAS it has been brought to our notice that COAL, said to be Deshergur Coal is being offered FOR SALE in Bombay, the Public are hereby informed that GENUINE DESHERGUR COAL can only be obtained from the "BENGAL COAL CO., LIMITED, CALCUTTA," and from the "EQUITABLE COAL CO., LIMITED, CALCUTTA," for whom the Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS in BOMBAY.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
The Equitable Coal Co., Ld.
For THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director,
Agents, the Bengal Coal Co., Ld.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1897.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

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CAPITAL (Subscribed)	Rs. 40,00,000
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Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager
Esplanade Road, Bombay 8th February, 1897.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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TRICHINOPOLY
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They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

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Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

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"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
and all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

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REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 6-34m., 6-1a. Low water, 0-12a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Justices' election of a Municipal Councillor, 5 p.m.
Presentation of an Address to Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Cosmopolitan Club, Girgaum, General Gatacre presiding, 5-30 p.m.
Telegraph Recreation Club quadrille party, 9 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Clydesdale, Safari, and Mahanadi entered, and the steamer Mikado left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Kaiser-i-Hind and Bisagno left the dock yesterday.

Band Notice.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

Polo.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m. (weather permitting).

The Vithoba Temple Fair.—The annual Hindu fair, known as the Vithoba Temple Fair, will be held at Matoonga, to-morrow.

Fort Gratuitous Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June last was 2,147, daily average 72, and the total of new admissions 1,096—Parsis 796, Hindus 231, and other castes 69. The number of children vaccinated was 64.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Seychelles, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Chinde, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Rhodesia, Buchuanaland, Cape Colony, Reunion, Tamatave, Mayotte, Majunga, Nossibe, Diogo Suarez, and St. Marie, per extra s. s. Bancoora, will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m., to-morrow (Saturday).

Alleged Theft by an Absconding Servant.—Ahmed Khan Rahimat, a butler in the employ of Captain C. M. Ducat, residing at the Apollo Hotel, has reported to the police that some time during the night of the 6th instant a currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 18 in cash, belonging to him, were stolen from a box in a room adjoining his master's bed-room, together with a silver watch and chain, valued at Rs. 40, belonging to his master, and which were kept in the open drawer of a table in his master's bed-room. Another servant in the employ of Captain Ducat ran away in the morning of the 7th instant, and is now being sought for the police.

Theft in a Godown.—Hussonali Ismailji, having his godown on the ground floor of a house at Samuel Street, reported to the police, on Wednesday morning, that at half-past 9 o'clock on the previous night the godown was properly secured, and on the following morning the two locks on the door were found intact. But on entering the godown, the complainant discovered that the back door, which was secured from inside by an iron hook only, and which leads into a sweeper's gully, was open. This aroused the complainant's suspicion, and examined the godown, and found two teakwood boxes brokenopen and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, two metal watches, currency notes, and fifty-four French dollars, of the collective value of Rs. 208, stolen therefrom.

Another Case of Dhatoora Poisoning.—On Wednesday morning, a Mahomedan, named Shaik Lall Shaik Rajab, aged about sixty years, having no fixed place of residence, was found lying in an unconscious state in Soortee Mohalla Cross Lane by policeman No. 1746E, who removed him to the J. J. Hospital. On being examined by the House-Surgeon, it was ascertained that the man was suffering from dhatoora poisoning. On his person being searched at the hospital, three small cotton bags were found, two empty and one containing fourteen annas and six pies and a small brass box with a small piece of opium. The man has been detained in the hospital, but is at present unable to make any statement as to when, where, and by whom the dhatoora was administered to him.

Fatal Result of Excessive Drinking.—About 2 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, a Goanese man, name unknown, aged about forty-five years, was passing along the Cruickshank Road, under the influence of liquor, when he accidentally fell on the road, sustaining a cut at the back of the head. He was picked up in an unconscious state, and conveyed by the police to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died in the evening, at 7 o'clock, without regaining consciousness. Information was circulated, but no one came forward to identify the body. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, on view of the body of the deceased, when Dr. Sidney Smith, the coroner's surgeon, who held a *post-mortem* examination on the body, deposed that the skull was fractured, probably by a fall on the ground. He was of opinion that the death was due to cerebral appoplexy, consequent on excessive drinking. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

General Gatacre Entertainment Fund.—Subscriptions paid in the Bank of Bombay:—Gellabhai Haridas, Adamji Peerbhoy, W. B. Green, Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Curimbhoy Ibrahim, Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Ebrahimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Mohamedally Adamji Peerbhoy, Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Cowasji Dadabhoy Dubash, G. Cotton, Premchund Roychund, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Hon'ble. N. N. Wadia, Hon'ble A Abercrombie, and Goverdundas G. Tejpal, each Rs. 25. Ruttonsey Mooiji, Jivandas Dharamsey and Co., Damoder Tapidas, N. R. Ranina, each Rs. 15; Khenar Lohun, Ghanesham Nilkanth, Ramchunder Hemraj, Runchordas Nurotum, Sunderdas Dhuramsey Goolabchund, M. Daunia, Chhagondas and Co., Thakersey Rowji, each Rs. 10; Jehanghir Bomanji Petit, Rs. 9, Jahanghir Bomanji Petit, Perosha Bomonji Petit, each Rs. 8, Jewanji Jamsetji Mody, Bhandal, N. H. Patuck, each Rs. 5.

Thana News.—A correspondent, writing on the 7th instant, says:—Khan Bahadoor Adarjee Jiwanjee and Seth Palonjee Framjee Mehta have formed a Committee of Famine Relief Fund, at Nargol, near the railway station of Sanjan, and opened relief-houses at Nargol and Jhaibordoe (Golwad) for the poor people of Petha Umargaon in the Thana District. The Committee have collected Rs. 1,100 by subscription received from the philanthropic ladies and gentlemen of Bombay, among whom are Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the Hon'ble Mr. Nowrosjee Nasarwanjee Wadia, C.I.E., Bai Jarbai Nowrojee Wadia, Mr. Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, C.I.E., and others. About 800 distressed people of the indigenous tribes are now fed with Kanjee (or rice) daily in the above-mentioned relief-houses.—Ramkison, Ghansham, and seven other Telees of Kalkan, who were charged with abducting a girl, named Champy, and voluntarily causing hurt to Raghoonath Luxuman (Sections 323 and 362 of the I.P.C.), were tried by the first class magistrate of Kalyan Taluka last week. Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, appeared to prosecute the case; while Mr. Bhagvat, B.A., L.L.B., defended the accused. Mr. Taleyarkhan examined his witnesses for the prosecution; who gave corroborative evidence. Mr. Bhagvat reserved his cross-examination for the defence, and the case was adjourned.—Srimant Appajee Ganesh Dandekar has opened a poor-house (for six months) in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee at Kelva Mahim, where he distributes cooked rice and dall once in a day to the distressed people of the Taluka.—It is now reported that cholera has broken out among the cultivators in the Kalyan and Shapore taluka's, Thana District.—Abdul Kadar Parkar, merchant, of Thana, and a party of Musalmans, marched through the streets of the town last night reciting verses from the Koran, begging of the Almighty Providence to send us rain.

Karachi and the Jubilee.—We learn from the last issue of the "Muinul-Islam," the only Mahomedan journal in Sind, that during the Mohurrum holidays, Mr. Mohamad Sadik Khan Mirza, Persian Consul in Sind, with the co-operation of his brothers, Mr. Mohammed Mokim Khan Mirza and Professor M. Jafarkhan Mirza, of the Sind Arts College, convened a large gathering of Persians, Moghuls, and other Mahomedans at the Persian Consulate, in honor of the Diamond Jubilee of her most Gracious Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, when special thanksgiving services were most solemnly performed in commemoraton of the Diamond Jubilee, and prayers were also unanimously and enthusiastically offered up for the future success, prosperity, and long life of her most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India.—*Sind Gazette.*

E. G. HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

Subscriptions and donations received for account of the Nursing Fund E. G. Hospital:—

		Subscription.	Donation.
	Amount previously acknowledged	870	2,975
July 6	Sir George Cotton	...	500
	Mr. S. M. Moses	10	...
	Captain W. Chandler	...	100
	Mr. A. Abercrombie	25	...
	Mr. J. H. Sleigh	...	100
	Messrs. Geo. Service and Co.	50	...
	Mr. J. H. Symington	50	...
	Mr. H. M. Phipson	...	50
	Mr. A. F. Simpson	50	...
	Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeseer Wadia	100	...
	The Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey	...	110
" 7	H. E. Lady Sandhurst	...	300
	Mr. E. Lawrence	...	100
	The Standard Oil Co. of New York	...	100
	Mr. John J. Adler	...	50
" 8	Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co.	...	500

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Amir of Kabul is said to be contemplating applying to the Government of India for the surrender of all Kafirs concerned in the recent outbreak in the Kamdesh country, who have taken refuge in Chitral. There is, however, no extradition treaty between India and Afghanistan.

Colonel R. Warburton, C.S.I., Political Officer in the Khyber, will retire from the service on the 11th instant under the 55 years' rule. As we stated some time ago, Mr. Hastings is likely to succeed him. Colonel Aslam Khan continues to hold charge of the appointment until the autumn.

The examination of railway passengers at the principal junctions will continue for the present, though with such few plague cases occurring in Bombay and Sind there is every hope that the disease may disappear altogether within the next few weeks. It is too soon, however, to relax all precautions.

The date for the assembly of the annual Railway Conference at Simla will be shortly fixed. It will be in August, as last year.

The Bengal Government will, it is understood, present a full report to the Government of India regarding the Chitpore riots. An explanation will certainly be required, a contemporary thinks, as to how it happened that rioting was allowed to make such headway once the troops were called out.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Bengal Government strongly opposing the Simla proposal to limit the right of appeal in civil suits.

It is stated that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has recommended the removal of the Government head-quarters from Shillong to Dibrugarh. Nothing, however, can be decided till the Geological Officer's report is completed.

Every effort is being made to shortly open a portion of the damaged line on the Assam-Bengal Railway for goods traffic, but it is not expected that the line will be sufficiently safe for the conveyance of passenger traffic until the embankment have consolidated and some of the bridges been rebuilt, and this will probably take twelve months as already stated.

The scheme for the reorganisation of the Public Works Secretariat is, it is understood, now under the consideration of the Secretary of State. It is confidently expected that Lord George Hamilton will sanction the proposals of the Government of India, which can be given effect to when Sir William Bisset, the present Secretary, retires in October.

A crib and trestle bridge, 600 feet wide, over the Tochi river at Boya, was completed on Monday evening last by Captain G. Campbell and Lieutenant Stockley, Royal Engineers. The constructors, who were working with civil labour, finished the job in twelve days from commencement, and may be congratulated on a smart piece of work.

Experiments by Dr. Schall, of New York, on the effects of cigarettes upon the nervous system are described in the "Medical Times." The subject of the experiments, a well-known New York actress, was chosen on account of her robust health, which might be supposed to resist the effects of nicotine, if anything could do so. The results are thus described:—"In the presence of two or three physicians the sphygmograph (pulse indicator) was attached to the wrist, and a tracing taken on the heart beats. The tracing showed not one particle of variation from perfect health. The whole venous and arterial circulation was perfectly normal. At the end of fifteen minutes, after having smoked the half of two cigarettes, the tracings showed a manifest disturbance of the heart's action, and at the end of forty-five minutes, after parts of six cigarettes had been smoked, the tracing showed the beat of the heart to be unequal: at times rapid, at times in jumps, evidently under the effect of some powerful drug agent. From this fact alone may we not conclude that much of the neurasthenia, including a general disturbance of the digestive organs now so common in that portion of the female sex who have ample means and leisure to indulge in any luxury agreeable to their taste, or which, for the time being, may contribute to their enjoyment, is due to narcotics, which should only be used medicinally?"

Princess Beatrice, who has not taken part in any Court functions whatever since her husband's death, was to return to society for the Jubilee at the express wish of the Queen.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian has graciously consented to become the president of the Society of Chartered Nurses, which is conducted on co-operative principles.

Mr. Chamberlain has appointed Lord Ampthill to be his private secretary, in succession to Mr. H. F. Wilson, appointed to the office of legal assistant in the Colonial Department.

The inventory of the personal estate of the Very Rev. James Smith, D. D., of Cathcart, lodged with the Sheriff-Clerk, at Paisley, shews that the total amount upon which duty has been paid is £22,370.

The London Gazette states that the Duke of Coburg has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alfred Cooper, F.R C.S., to be Surgeon in Ordinary to His Royal Highness in the room of Mr. William Hickman, deceased.

Perhaps the biggest horse in the world is the "White Horse" of Berkshire. It is a figure 170 yards long, out in the side of a hill. A long way off it looks as though drawn in chalk lines, but the outlines are really deep ditches in the soil, kept clean and free from grass by the people, who take great pride in it. The ditches are six yards wide and two feet deep. The eye of the horse is four feet across, and the ear is fifteen yards long. It can be seen for sixteen miles. When the time comes to clear out the ditches, the people make a kind of picnic of it, and play all sorts of rustic games. Who made the "White Horse," or what for, is not known for certain, though King Alfred has been mentioned in connection with it. It is certainly very old.

Sir Lewis M'Iver, M.P., as Honorary Colonel of the Edinburgh City Volunteer Artillery, has presented a Diamond Jubilee Trophy of the value of one hundred guineas, accompanied by an annual money prize of ten guineas, to be shot for by teams of the several garrison companies and reposition batteries of this regiment.

Professor W. R. Davis, of the New Veterinary College, sailed by the Tantallon Castle to Cape Town *en route* for Basutoland, when he is about, on behalf of the Government, to endeavour to suppress rinderpest. He is also to investigate the various cattle disease in that country. Professor Davis is engaged by the Government for a year, or perhaps longer.

The proportion of women among centenarians is, it is said, nearly twice that of men. A group of people cited by one of the most careful and least credulous of the numerous authors of works on the subject shows that out of 66 persons who were 100 years old and upward, there were 43 women to 23 men. In London the last census showed 21 centenarians, 5 men to 16 women. The fact that nearly all the centenarians were poor seems to prove that the rich are at some disadvantages in the matter of long life. Of the female centenarians, it may be said that the very nature of their occupation protects them by keeping them so much in the house, where they are shielded from adverse influences of atmospheric changes and accidental causes of death, to which so many men are subject.

The Duchess of Sutherland, accompanied by her son young Marquis of Stafford, and Miss Cummins, secretary of the Sutherland Nursing Association, made a tour over the remoter parts of the county, and at various centres delivered addresses on the benefits of the nursing scheme. At Rhiconich, where they passed a night, the place was gaily decorated in honour of the visit. Throughout the journey the Duchess, besides giving public addresses, made a house-to-house visitation, and was everywhere warmly received.

The appointment of Lord Rossmore to be Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Monaghan in the room of the late Earl of Dartrey reminds the *Daily Telegraph* that his lordship's family has been connected with the country for at least two centuries. The Westenras originally emigrated from Holland. In their native land they were permitted to emblazon on their escutcheon a sea-horse, in recognition of the valour of an ancestor who, during the campaign carried on so brutally against the Low Countries by the Duke of Alva, swam across an arm of the sea with important intelligence to his countrymen. In the time of Charles II. a branch of the family settled in Ireland, and took a very active share in public life, several of them becoming members of the Irish Parliament. As the first Lord Rossmore in the peerage of Ireland died heirless, the title and the estates passed to Warner William Westenra, whose father was M.P. for Monghan about 1754, and had married into the first baron's family. This gentleman recived in addition to his Irish honours a peerage of the United Kingdom, and his successors have always taken great interest in the prosperity of the county. The present Lord Rossmore is honorary Colonel of the 5th Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, and was for some time a Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards.

Some evening papers in Paris have been showing their sympathy with the Court of Russia by describing the infant Grand Duchess who has just come into the world. The *Presse* speaks of the Tsar as disappointed as Emperor, but delighted as a father. It assures us that "la toute mignonne" baby has her father's dreamy eyes and her mother's intellectual forehead. Grand Duchesses in the direct line do not stand so near the Throne as they did before Paul I., who it may be remembered, was got rid of by a Palace conspiracy because his eccentricities had become unendurable. He issued a rescript to oblige Grand Duchesses to sit further back. This he did out of hatred for the memory of Catherine the Great, which he felt eclipsed him as Emperor. The living dog was not in this case better than the dead lion. Russia, Voltaire remarked, is the only country that had in less than a century five female Sovereigns. It greatly advanced under them. The Empress Elizabeth was a coarse woman, but she loathed capital punishment and ordered its discontinuance. The present Tsar has as good a right, Russian legists say, to alter the law of succession to the Throne as the Emperor Paul had, or rather a much better, since Paul was undeniably a madman.

In noticing the comparatively early death of the distinguished traveller, Mr. Ney Elias, attention has been called in the Press to one of the most remarkable features of his character—his almost morbid shyness and sensitiveness. Mr. E. H. Parker in the *Times*, recalls in this connection an interesting incident in Mr. Elias's career. Mr. Elias, it appears, entertained an idea in 1872 of, as modifying the course of the Yellow river by deepening out a narrow channel or "lead," as straight as possible, that the "scour" would be carried straight out to sea and the channel thus tend to deepen itself for ever. Li Hung Chang was quite willing to let Mr. Elias do it at his own risk, but declined to advance 200,000 dol. for preliminary measures. Mr. Elias was much disappointed, for he had already privately examined parts of the Grand Canal and Yellow river, and had hoped to make a career out of the opportunity. In the course of his conversations he said:—"I have definitely cut myself off from a business career. I hate business, and have no aptitude for it. But I feel I have the capacity to do something worth doing, and if I cannot get a big job in the engineering line I am thinkink of striking across Mongolia and hunting up the mysterous city of Karakorum. I would give anything to be able to face company as you do. I am not a bit timid, and have complete confidence in myself; but I am cursed with the most extraordinary constitutional shyness, and the moment I walk into a room, I feel as though my tounge were glued to my mouth. I have tried to conquer it in every way, but it is perfectly hopeless. I shall never be able to do anything in the social line, but I am not going to give in. I will do something." Shortly after that Mr. Elias started from Pekin, almost alone and performed successfully the wonderful journey for which he received the Royal Geograpical Society's gold medal.

Not many people are aware that amongst the names still to be found in the Navy List there figure still two of the survivors of "the great war" in the persons of Commanders Richard Sadlier and Henry James. The former officer joined the Service on Feb. 1, 1808, as a first-class volunteer on board the Sybille, a fine French 44-gun frigate, which had been captured, after a spirited action, by the Romney in 1794. In her he served for over seven years, in fact until practically the close of the war in 1815. From that date he was employed on the Canadian Lakes being promoted Lieutenant on May 21, 1819, and soon after would appear to have ceased to have been actively employed, and to have gone to Australia, for O'Byrne in his Naval Biography, published in 1894, records "Lieutenant Sadlier is a catechist at New South Waless." His rank as Retired Commander dates from July 1, 1864. From the above it will be seen that Commander Sadlier saw no war service, but Commander James's career is a more eventful one. Entering as a first-class volunteer on July 14, 1812, he was at once appointed to the Pompei, 74, and in that ship took part in the engagement of Nov. 5 with the French fleet, under Rear-Admiral Cosmao, off Cape Sepet at the entrance to Toulon roads. The action was not an important one, but, none the less, Commander James can claim to be the one man still borne on the list of Her Majesty's Navy who has seen a shot fired in anger against our ancient foe. Returning from the Mediterranean in 1815, he served for three years at home, when he again went out to the same station in the Revolutionnaire, 46, and while serving in her, assisted the master of that ship in surveying the entrances to the Dardanelles and Piræus, a service for which he received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief. Then followed a spell of service on the Brazilian coast and in the Pacific, until in 1827 we find him in the Skipjack, schooner, chasing pirates in the West Indies. On this station he obtained his promotion to Lieutenant on July 3, 1829, and returned home the same year. His next foreign service was in 1834, when he went out as additional Lieutenant to the Winchester, 52, the flagship on the East Indian Station, whence he was transferred to the Wolf, 18, and in her was assisting in the suppression of Malay piracy when Her Most Gracious Majesty ascended the Throne. Invalided home a few years latter, his active career practically ended. Commander James is ninety-eight years of age, and Commander Sadleir is probably four or five years older.

It is a startling fact that nearly £7,000,000 is spent yearly on funerals in the United Kingdom.

The expenditure of the seven Great Powers of Europe on their armies and navies during the last six years amounted to no less than 1000 millions sterling.

A musical bicycle has been invented by a man in Presburg, Austria. The motion of the wheel grinds out a tune like a hand organ, and the rider rolls along to strains of sweet harmony.

The most fashionable street of Berlin, the famous Unter den Linden, is said to be now the best lighted thoroughfare in the world. It has three lines of electric arc lamps, which are separated by two rows of lime trees. The wires which convey the electricity are underground.

Few people have an idea how thin a sheet of veneer may be cut with the aid of improved machinery. There is a firm in London which makes a business of cutting veneers, and to such perfection have they brought it that from a single elephant tusk, thirty inches long, they can cut a sheet of ivory 150 inches long and twenty inches wide. Some of the sheets of rosewood and mahogany are only about a fiftieth of an inch in thickness.

Mr. Barnato's stables ought to be, if they are not, pretty famous by now, but of Mr Vanderbilt's stables not so much has been heard over here. They are built of brown stone and marble, costly woods, and plate-glass; the stalls are of polished wood, trimmed with black walnut. In the harness-room the trappings are enclosed in plate-glass cases, and even the stable buckets are adorned with a big brass monogram of the owner. The coach-house—walls, floor, and ceiling alike—is in polished woods of various sorts, and upon one of the walls hangs a large mirror, which reflects a line of carriages ranged opposite.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Report for the week ending 6th July are published in yesterday's Government Gazette:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 5th, 16 feet 10 inches against 17 feet 10 inches same date last year. Adhava crops generally removed. Kharif sowings and rice transplanting progressing. Water supply insufficient in Nara, taluka Johi, and Rajwah, taluka Sakro. Locusts in Dadu and Kotri; caused slight damage in the former. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Fodder scarce in hilly tracts for want of rian. Cattle healthy except in Dadu. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Shikarpur.—River low being 11 feet 4 inches against 15 feet 8 inches same date last year. Locusts in four talukas; slight damage in Sukkur. Prices high. Cattle healthy except in one taluka. Fodder scarce.

Hyderabad.—Division of rabi produce in one taluka continues, Kharif cultivation progressing throughout the district. Transplantation of rice seedlings progressing. Locusts in four talukas; slight damage. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif preparations progressing. Fodder sufficient. Price of Bajri risen by 8 chataks, of jowari fallen by 2 chataks and of wheat by 1 chatak per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Kharif sowings in Nara Valley progressing. Average selling price of staple food-grains: rice 16 seers and bajri 12 seers per rupee in the district. Agricultural stock in good condition except in one taluka. Rain badly wanted in desert talukas.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week, maximum 1 inch 24 cents at Halol, minimum 46 cents at Jhalod; total for season, maximum 6 inches 41 cents at Gobhra, minimum 1 inch 92 cents at Kalol. Sowing operations in some places retarded for want of sufficient rain. Cattle in fair condition. Fodder supply getting scarce. Price of maize has risen in Godhra and Jhalod by half a seer.

Kaira.—(For week ending 5th July 1897).—Maximum rain during week 2 inches 21 cents at Thasra and minimum 2 cents at Borsad; average for the district 49 cents. Total for season, maximum 3 inches 58 cents at Thasra and minimum 76 cents at Borsad; average for the district 1 inch 51¼ cents. Kodra crops sown are withering for want of rain, which is urgently wanted. Fodder supply sufficient though somewhat dear. Agricultural stock suffering. Average prices of foodgrains: bajri 8½ seers, wheat 8 seers, rice 7¼ seers per rupee. Prices continue normal.

Broach.—Rain during week, 1 inch 58 cents at Ankleswar. Total for season, maximum 2 inchs 97 cents at Broach, minimum 1 inch 33 cents at Amod. Rain insufficient in Broach, Hansot and Amod talukas and partial in Vagra and Ankleswar. Land is being prepared for cultivation in some places. Cotton and paddy seeds sown in Broach Taluka wasted owing to scanty showers. Resowing commenced. Sowing of paddy and cotton commenced in Vagra and Amod Talukas. Fodder supply good.

Surat.—Rain during week at Surat 27 cents, maximum being 44 cents at Pardi. Total for season, maximum 5 inches 25 cents at Chikli, and minimum 1 inches 28 cents at Olpad. Rain insufficient throughout the whole district. Sowing operations retarded for want of rain. Fodder supply insufficient except in Bulsar, Pardi and Mandvi talukas. Prices continue high.

Khandesh.—Rain during week in three talukas but too light to be of any use, maximum being 56 cents at Pachora and minimum 14 cents at Dhulia. Total for season at Dhulia 2 inches 33 cents. Average for the district 1 inch 91 cents. Sowing of kharif crops stopped for want of rain throughout the district. Rain urgently wanted. Fodder scarce and dear. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory.

Nasik.—(For week ending 5th July 1897).—Total rainfall during season 3 inches 52 cents. Rainfall insufficient throughout the whole district. Agricultural operations retarded throughout the whole district for want of rain, which is very badly wanted. Fodder supply not sufficient except in Dangi parts. Prices continue high.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain on 30th and from 4th to 6th: total of week 1 inch 49 cents. Total to date 15 inches 34 cents, being 10 inches 35 cents below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 30th and 5th, 3° warm from 1st to 4th, and 2° cool on 6th. Vapour in air normal throughout the week except on 5th, when it was excessive. Wind normal on 30th abnormal wind from north-east from 1st to 4th and from east-south-east on 5th and 6th.

Thana.—Rain during week at Sadar station 2 inches 77 cents; in the talukas, maximum fall 1 inch 72 cents at Kalyan, minimum 7 cents at Mahim. Total for season at Sadar station 17 inches 88 cents. Ploughing in progress. Transplantation retarded and rice plants withering for want of rain. More rain is wanted. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices continue high and have risen in Dahanu, Wada and Mokhada.

Kolaba.—Rain more or less thoughout the district, maximum being 6 inches 70 cents at Mangaon, minimum 47 cents at Uran. Land being prepared for transplantation, which is in progress in some places and retarded for want of more rain in others. Fodder supply sufficient. Price of rice 7 seers 30½ tolas at Alibag. Price stationary elsewhere, Agricultural stock healthy.

Ratnagiri.—Rain meagre everywhere, maximum being 6 inches 71 cents at Khed, minimum 87 cents at Malvan. Sowing operations and transplantation in progress, but retarded by insufficient rain. Cattle healthy except in Rajapur Taluka and Guhagar Petha.

Poona.—Rain in the talukas of Indapur, Sirur, Baramati and in the pethas of Mulshi and Dhond. No rain elsewhere. Maximum rain in Dhond Petha 2 inches 17 cents and minimum 4 cents in Sirur Taluka. Tota for season at district head-quarter station 6 inches 6 cents. Rainfall insufficient in the whole district. Sowing is in progress in the Maval portion of the district and in some villages of the Dashi portion. Want of rain is felt everywhere. Fodder insufficient and agricultural stock in poor condition. There was a slight rise in the price of bajri in the Indapur Taluka and that of jowari in the pethas of Dhond and Mulshi. There was also a slight rise in the prices of jowari and bajri in the talukas of Bhimthadi, Khed, Haveli, Sirur and patha Ambegaon. Prices stationary elsewhere.

Ahmednagar.—Rain in four talukas, maximum being 92 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 2 cents at Karjat. Total for season, maximum 4 inches 78 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 38 cents at Kopargaon. Sowing entirely stopped throughout the district. Many cattle dying for want of fodder. District average price of Jowari 7 seers 22 tolas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 3rd July 1897).—Rain during week at Sholapur 7½ cents, Madha 29 cents, Karmala 2 cents, Pandharpur 21 cents, Sangola 16 cents, and Malsiras 12 cents. Total for season at Sholapur 2 inches 88 cents, Barsi 1 inch 73 cents, Madha 5 inches 40 cents, Karmala 2 inches, Pandharpur 5 inches 94 cents, Sangola 3 inches 32 cents and Malsiras 2 inches 45 cents. More rain wanted. Sowings of kharif crop stopped in places for want of rain. Young kharif crops already sown withering for want of rain. Fodder quite insufficient. Agricultural stock in poor condition. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Karmala and rise in other talukas. Price of jswari at Sholapur 7 seers 10 chataks.

Satara.—Rain during week 25 cents at Satara. Total fall 10 inches 98 cents. More rain wanted in almost all talukas. Sowing operations in progress in all talukas but retarded in Tasgaon Taluka for want of rain. Fodder scarce. Cattle poor. Water supply sufficient.

Bijapur.—Slight rain in all talukas, varying from 35 cents at Bagewadi to 1 cent at Hungund. Sowing of kharif crops continues in Bijapur and Hungund talukas, but is retarded in the rest for want of sufficient rain. More rain is urgently required everywhere. Prices of fodder and food-grains rising almost everywhere. Condition of cattle not good. Average rate of food-grains 8 seers 3 chataks.

Belgaum.—Rain during week throughout the district except at Athni, maximum being 2 inches 40 cents at Chandgad, minimum 13 cents at Hukeri and Gokak. More rain urgently wanted. Rice sowings completed. Sowing of other early crops in progress. Condition of agricultural stock artizans labourers and cattle indifferent. Fodder scarce and dear. Average price of jowari 9 1-2 seers per rupee. Prices have risen. Food supplies sufficient.

Dharwar.—Rain throughout the distrct except in Nargund, varying from 4 cents in Gadag to 1 inch 26 cents in Ranebennur. Kharif sowing in progress. More rain urgently wanted in all talukas. Price of jowari 11 seers 5 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—Rain throughout the district, maximum being 5 inches 42 cents at Honavar, minimum 57 cents at Supa. Sowing, transplantation and weeding continue. Agricultural stock good except in Supa Petha.

Rajkot.—Cultivation of soil for the next season in progress. Average price of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram 8 seers 75 chataks, 8 seers 45 chataks, 10 seers and 9 seers respectively per rupee. No marked rise or fall since last week. Public health generally good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cloudy. Rain wainted very badly. Price of bajri 9 and jowari 9 1-2 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Rain during week 1 inch 91 cents. Total for season 3 inches 97 cents. Public health and agricultural stock fair. Sowing operations in progress in Amreli Division, but retarded in other divisions for want of rain. Scarcity of fodder in Navsari and Kadi divisions. Price of bajri 17, wheat 15, rice superior 12, and inferior 16 pounds per British rupee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—July 6.

Richardson, Lt, Punjab, XI Hussars, on leave, from Somaliland.

July 7.

Charlton, Capt, Ms, Wiltshire, Regt, on leave, from Bellary.
Mason, Capt, Govt of India, 4th Lancers, Hyd Cont, on leave, from Bollarum.
Johnson, Sir, Major, Bo, K O York L I, on duty, from Poona.
Riley, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on leave, from Mhow.
Bland, Lt, Punjab, R A, on leave, from Malakand.

July 8.

Underwood, Capt, Bengal, R A, on retirement, from Barrackpore.

DEPARTURE.—July 6.

Richardson, Lieut, Punjab, XI Hussars, from leave, from Sialkote.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the following case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and a common jury:—

ROBBERY, WRONGFUL RESTRAINT, &c.

Esmail Teekal, Ahmed Din Mahomed, and Hassan Hajee Mahomed were charged with having, on Sunday evening, the 13th ult., robbed Abu Jusub of a silver watch, a gold ring, and four rupees in cash, with using wrongful restraint, and with attempting to commit an unnatural offence. Mr. Macleod, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Kazi Kabirudin appeared for prisoners Nos. 1 and 2, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for No. 3.

The complainant, about seventeen years of age, a dealer in assafœtida, said that he lived in Colsa Moholla with his wife and mother. On the afternoon of Sunday the 13th ultimo, at the request of No. 1, he went with him to a tea-shop near the Null Bazar, and afterwards to a liquor shop, where they drank liquor. He next took him to the London Hotel, where Nos. 2 and 3 were sitting and drinking. Complainant played a game of billiards with No. 1 and drank some liquor there. No. 1 then took him to Hajee tea-seller's shop near the Null Bazar, and next to a liquor shop, where they had each a glass of liquor, and then they returned to Hajee tea-seller's shop. Complainant then wanted to go home, as it was nearly sun-set time, but No. 1 induced him to accompany him to see a friend on the second storey of a house opposite the Null Bazar. On complainant going into a room, he saw Nos. 2 and 3 there, having in front of them a table with a bottle of liquor and a glass upon it. Complainant refused to drink, but as the three prisoners pressed him hard, he was obliged to drink. No. 2 got up and suddenly closed the door of the room from inside, and Nos. 1 and 3 lifted him up and put him on a cot in an inner room, No. 2 gagging his mouth at the same time. No. 3 asked him what he had in his pocket. He could not speak. They took out from his pocket a small silver watch and four rupees. Violence was offered him, and for about an hour, all the three accused prevented him from going and kept gagging him. Ultimately, seeing that he was out of breath, they let him alone, No. 1 forcibly removing a gold ring from his finger. Complainant ran to the door, opened it, and rushing downstairs into the street, made a report to a policeman, who arrested Nos. 1 and 2. No. 3 was arrested two days later.

Several witnesses were examined during the day. At the close of the case, his lordship questioned the prisoners if they wished to make any statements.

Prisoner No. 1 said the complainant had been keeping company with him for a long time. On the day in question they went out for a drink. There was another man with the complainant. At the London Hotel he asked him to pay for him, as he had no money. They next went to a liquor shop, and after drinking there complainant suggested that they should go to their friend Ahmed, prisoner No. 2. They went into the house where Ahmed lived. Complainant behaved in a disorderly manner, made use of abusive language, and asked for more liquor. Ahmed pushed accused and complainant out into the street, and told them not to create a disturbance. In the street, complainant shouted out and began to assault him, and he struck him in return. He was quite drunk, and was thrown into the street by some people.

Prisoner No. 2 left his case into the hands of his counsel.

No. 3 said he was not concerned in the matter at all. He was not present on any of these occasions. He had evidence on the point, and his counsel had full instructions in the matter.

The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock, this (Friday) morning.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Sirdhana, 2,073 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, sailed yesterday for Moulmein, in ballast.

The Wilson Line s s Mikado 2,306 tons, Captain G Pickering, sailed yesterdays for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bisagno, 1,499 tons, Captain L Mancini, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo 35 cases opium and Mr S Wilkinson, Mr Abdool Rahiman, and 52 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line Safari, 993 tons, Captain Kiene, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Zanzibar (25th June) via Tanga, Mombassa, and Lamu, with a general cargo, Mr. Rahamed Ali and 24 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. F. Heyer.

The P&O Co's s s Kaiser-i-Hind, 2,335 tons, Captain S Barcham, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr N S Glazebrook, Mr Jehangir, Mr H Mody, Mr J Morris, and Mr J M McDonald.

The following is the list of passengers per s s Natal sailing to-day for Marseilles:—Mr and Mrs Allemand, Mr and Mrs Alzas, Mrs Bouillon, Mrs Carlier, Mr and Mrs Chaliet, Sergt and Mrs H Coelho and child, Mr F Continho, Miss Marion, Mr Dudart, Mr Marc Duperret, Mrs C C de Fahlstrom, Mr Jules Failet, Mr and Mrs Lombard and child, Mr Luthinger, Mr Albert de Luze, Mr Kenneth Macnee, Rev A Meisner, Mr and Mrs Lazarus Paul, Lieut J Pedro, Rev Fr Pigrum, Mr le Prevost, Lieut A G Pritchard, Mr Stein, Col Tolleye de Joux, 10 Portuguese soldiers and 8 ladies.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Safari s	Kiene	Zanzibar, June 25.
8	Natal s	Chevalier	Japan.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Khandalla s	Cruess	Persian Gulf.
	Bisagno s	Mancini	Hongkong.
	Kaiser-i-Hind s	Barcham	China.
	Mikado s	Pickering	Hull via Karachi.
	Sirdhana s	Watkeys	Moulmein.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Safari, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Clydesdale, for Dunkirk and Karachi.

HIGH COURT.—July 9.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

927-21-96—Matubhai and J—Haridas Virjee vs Morojee Anandjee and others—Bhaishunker and K.
933-251-96—Brown and M—Tullockchand Hurnath and others vs Gokulbhai Moolchand—Hiralal M and M.
235-410-68—Dikshit and W—Fakirchand Ghelabhai and others vs Jamnabai—Bhaishunker and K.
938-411-68—Dikshit and D—Fakirchand Ghellabhai and others vs Jamnabai—Bhaishanker and K.
937-555-94—Ardesir H and D—Dowlutchand Dewchand vs Choonilal Panalal—Edgelow and G.
938-503-95—Mansuklal D and J—Khooshal Sadashiv vs Punamchand Jusrupji and others—K J Mantri.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyabjee.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

598,95—Matubhai and J—Sitaram Luxmon and another vs Janardhan Ranchod—Payne, G and S.—Part heard.
565,96—Janardhan and A—Framjee Muncherjee Madon vs Ramjee Mooljee and others—K J Mantri.
89,97—Mansuklal D and J—Ruttonsey Muljee vs Ram Narayen Kipondath.
243,1282,96—Thakurdas D and O—Javervahoo vs Vithaldas Govindjee—Payne G and S.
131,96—Muljee and R—Dayabhai Nagindas vs Narandas Cullandas and others—Craigie L and O.
275,88—Bhaishunker and K—The Hon'ble F L Latham vs Wasudeo Luxumon—Dikshit and D.
413,95—Edgelow and G—Kursondas Shamjee vs Hakim Mahomed Esmail Magonlal and R.

The *Indian Daily News* writes:—Here is a city of 700,000 souls, containing probably 30 per cent. of riff-raff, in which the only cavalry, except the Light Horse, to whom the public are deeply indebted, is a half-squadron, say 70 sabres, of the 5th Bengal Cavalry,—chiefly, we may add, Mahomedans,—and a small mounted police force. We believe that a large increase of this force is urgently necessary, and that it should be a European force. In Bombay a force of 55 European mounted police during the Mutiny rode up to the native lines and prevented the outbreak of the whole native infantry at the critical moment. In India, more than elsewhere, the psychological moment for striking has to be adopted; and that has been ascertained to be the first possible moment you get a chance. The whole military force in and near the capital of India, where lakhs of property is at stake, does not exceed 3,000 men—a force quite indequate if it has to deal with prolonged riots.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	15	92	14	60	18	17	15	34
Thursday, July 8th	1	2	2	50	0	94	3	89
Total	16	94	17	10	19	11	19	23
Total fall to July 8th, 1896	32	48	32	8	34	48	33	38
Total fall to July 8th, 1895	21	71	17	66	18	78	18	57

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	35	73
Tuesday, July 6	0	51
Total	36	24

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF JULY, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·420	NW	4	108·5	86·0	50	...	2·41	−0·95
Sirsa	29·422	SW	4	110·3	89·0	44	...	1·04	−1·89
Delhi	29·415	WNW	5	104·2	87·5	32	...	2·01	−4·24
Agra	29·461	SW	8	100·0	85·2	57	0·06	3·80	−1·79
Cawnpore	29·496	E	4	102·4	89·0	61	...	2·47	...
Allahabad	29·469	ENE	8	105·1	87·2	73	...	5·45	−3·40
Jhansi	29·485	NW	1	103·1	85·2	57	...	6·34	−2·21
Jacobabad	29·411	SSE	9	108·4	88·0	49	...	0·04	−0·32
Karachi	29·478	WSW	14	95·3	84·0	80	..	...	−1·01
Jeypore	29·521	SSE	3	107·6	84·4	64	...	0·23	−4·51
Ajmere	29·515	SW	7	104·4	85·0	65	0·22	0·44	−3·58
Deesa	29·524	SW	14	107·4	84·0	62	..	0·56	−4·20
Ahmedabad	29·528	SW	5	101·8	83·1	66	...	3·31	...
Bhuj	29·511	SW	14	98·5	80·4	68	...	0·01	−3·13
Rajkot	29·528	SW	11	99·9	79·5	68	...	...	−8·03
Ghadechi	29·526	SW	13	99·7	82·7	62	...	1·04	..
Veraval	29·518	SW	9	85·6	81·7	85	0·07	0·24	..
Neemuch	29·562	SW	10	101·8	80·1	67	0·01	2·83	−3·72
Indore	29·555	N	4	95·2	75·8	66	0·02	[illegible]	−7·08
Saugor	29·493	WNW	5	99·8	77·6	69	...	8·55	−2·22
Jubulpore	29·528	Calm.	4	99·0	77·6	73	...	8·62	−5·13
Hoshangabad	29·521	WSW	4	100·4	80·1	68	...	6·34	−5·34
Khandwa	29·563	W	12	98·2	79·1	74	...	1·64	−6·43
Raipur	29·516	NE	8	99·4	74·6	94	1·45	5·75	−7·95
Nagpur	29·538	SW	7	101·3	78·1	85	0·07	5·11	−7·32
Amraoti	29·550	W	4	96·8	75·3	87	0·02	4·35	−4·75
Akola	29·573	W	11	98·3	76·3	75	0·05	1·07	−6·75
Surat	29·539	SSE	11	96·2	79·1	72	...	1·30	−12·94
Malegaon	29·589	WSW	9	93·4	74·1	68	0·12	3·40	−2·87
Bombay	29·572	SSE	13	81·1	76·5	93	2·63	19·30	−9·81
Poona	29·594	SW	14	86·5	72·4	70	...	4·35	−2·18
Ahmednagar	29·587	S	10	91·3	74·4	79	...	1·52	..
Aurangabad	29·620	NW	7	96·9	79·1	63	...	3·15	...
Sholapur	29·607	WSW	15	95·7	73·0	61	...	*2·88	−3·49
Ratnagiri	29·641	W	7	80·5	75·9	97	4·94	†31·67	−10·97
Belgaum	29·679	WSW	24	72·7	67·8	97	1·12	7·12	−4·31
Goa	29·670	WNW	13	80·9	74·4	96	4·18	75·06	
Karwar	29·687	SW	8	81·2	74·5	84	3·26	52·8	+1·98
Mangalore	29·731	WNW	3	84·3	72·9	93	3·45	61·62	+15·19
Calicut	29·76	NW	7	81·2	74·5	[illegible]	1·18	57·84	+16·58
Cochin	29·788	WNW	8	86·7	74·2	87	1·50	49·07	+13·98
Bangalore	29·703	WSW	17	85·3	67·3	70	0·11	1·65	−3·06
Secunderabad	29·585	W	17	95·7	74·8	61	...	1·32	−5·18
Masulipatam	29·589	WNW	11	94·6	80·1	[illegible]	...	2·17	−4·88
Bellary	29·648	W	11	91·7	77·2	[illegible]	...	2·65	+0·40
Cuddapah	29·637	NW	M	97·6	80·9	61	..	2·74	−2·28
Madras	29·648	WSW	8	97·0	79·0	68	0·28	3·52	+0·56
Coimbatore	29·711	SW	9	89·4	71·3	[illegible]	[illegible]	4·65	+2·93
Trichinopoly	29·697	WSW	7	98·1	87·3	54	...	2·71	+0·61
Negapatam	29·693	SW	9	101·1	80·9	60	...	..	−2·28
Colombo	29·800	W	10	85·0	76·0	91	0·58	16·55	+5·34
Aden	29·661	SW	9	93·3	84·3	66	..	...	−0·01

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H. = 2·02 (16·36); G. T. H. = 2·53 (16·56); St. G. H. = 2·51 (19·01); C. P. = 2·63 (19·30).

* Corrected, the rainfall on the 15th June being 0·80 instead of 0·60.

† Corrected, the rainfall on the 19th June being 0·13 instead of 0·04.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab and at Agra, Hoshangabad, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Bangalore, and Trichinopoly, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north, and highest in the south. Gradients are steep to slight. Winds at the West Coast stations are very variable, being west-north-westerly on the Malabar Coast and at Goa, Westerly at Ratnagiri, south-westerly at Karwer and south-easterly at Bombay and Surat. At Allahabad, Raipur and Masulipatam they are of cyclonic character, and are south-westerly to north-westerly in most other places. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Secanderabad, 29 at Allahabad and Bombay, 18 at Bangalore, 16 at Neemuch, 14 at Karachi, Akola, Calicut and Bellary, and 12 at Sholapur. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in the Punjab, the Central and north-west Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Gujarat, Berar and at Surat, Malegaon, Sholapur, Secunderabad and Negapatam, and the minimum in large to very large excess at Neemuch, Deesa, Ajmere, Jeypure, Jhansi, Allahabad and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Sirsa, andthe lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jeypore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Raipur, Akola, Cuddapah, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Ratnagiri (4·94"), Mangalore (3·45"), Karwar (3·26") and Bombay (2·63") over an inch at Cochin (1·50"), Raipur (1·45"), Calicut (1·18") and Belgaum (1·12"), light to moderate showers at Colombo, Coimbatore, Madras Bangalore, Malegaon and Ajmere, and a few drops at Agra, Veraval, Neemuch, Indore, Nagpur, Amraoti and Akola. The unsettled weather conditions which appeared to exist off the North Coromandel Coast in the Bay appear to have developed, and the cyclonic circulation of the winds observed at Allhabad, Raipur and Masulipttam distinctly points to the existance of a depression to the east-north-eastwards of Masulipatam. At Colombo the wind is westerly and is blowing withis moderate gale, which indicates that the weather off the Coromandel Coast and near the disturbed area is squally rainy and very unsettled' and strong winds appear to be blowing there. A small area of abnormally low pressure also exists at and about Bombay, where the weatheris in a slightly unsettled condition. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is one and half times steeper than usual, while that betwen Bombay and Karwar is slightly steeper than usual thereby indicating the probability of more or less heavy rain on the whole of that coast. Between Bombay and Deesa the gradient is weak and little or no rain is likely. The depression to the east-north-eastwards of Masulipatam appears to be moving in a west-north-westerly direction and if it developes further it will give rain in Berar the Central Provinces and at the northerly stations in the Madras Presidency. Yesterday's telegram from the Seychelles states: "Barometer 29·950," moderate to fresh south east trades, cloudy weather light passing showers and that lower clouds are moving rapidly from south east. The following was received from the Simla Office yesterday afternoon 'Cyclonic conditions Arabian Sea apparently concentrated and intensified and cyclonic storm probably travelling north-westwards towards entrance Persian Gulf."

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, July 8.

Thursday:—pressure has increased in west Punjab, Bengal and part to Burma and decreased elsewhere. The low pressure area noticed off Khathiawar Coast has disappeared and except for the South-east winds Bombay and Surat pressure and wind conditions along the West Coast is satisfactory. Further heavy rain has fallen in this region. Ratnagiri and Mormagoa have received our four, Goa Karwar and Hangalore over three and and Bombay over two inches of rain on the opposite sid of India conditions are similar to yesterday. The storm over the head of the Bay is better defined than yesterday but hardly any deeper well maked cyclonic cerculation exists around, put the rain fall is not heavy, averaging only about half an canch in Burma. Showers have been received but not heavy, except in Kendal. Showers have also been received in parts of Chota Nagpur, several central stations and few places in Upper India and Madras, Pachmarhi reports three; Hararibagh, Murree, and Raipur one inch, but elsewhere the amounts are small. Mean temperature is low in the Bombay coast, but excessive elsewhere. At central stations the excess is between eight and ten degrees the highest maximum reported being 112 at Khushab.

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½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 8.

THE scanty fall of rain that there has been this season so far, has been too insufficient to make any noticeable change in business generally, and the markets, as might be expected, show no return of activity as yet. From exporters the demand has been very small; and in Cotton but few sales have been reported. In most of the Cotton-growing districts in this as well as in the sister presidencies anxiety has prevailed owing to the absence of rain. In the Punjab the rainfall has been too inadequate to assist agricultural operations; while in several districts of this Presidency Cotton sowing has been postponed till rain falls. Prices were firm at the beginning of the week, but, to-day, they are slightly lower. Seeds have been a firm market with a little enquiry for Rapeseed; stocks are small. Wheat is also firm in tone, but prices asked by dealers are generally too high to admit of business. Exchange has been firm to steady, with enquiry for forward and ready delivery very limited; rates, as compared with those of last Thursday, show an advance of 7-32d. in Bank, and an increase of ⅛d. in Private Paper. A reduction of one per cent. was made yesterday in the demand rate of the Bank of Bombay, which now stands at 7 per cent., and Money is easier. A weak feeling has been present in the market for Government Paper, and 3½ per Cents are 1 1-8 per cent. lower, while Threes are unchanged, as against last Thursday's quotations. Very little has been done in Freights, in a quiet but steady market. Imports show no change, the enquiry continuing limited.

MONEY.—A further reduction of one per cent. by the Directors at their Board Meeting on Thursday in last week, made the rate of the Bank of Bombay 8 per cent. Money has been easier, and, as disclosed by the Bank's weekly Return issued on Monday, there was an addition made to the Cash Balance of over 19¼ lakhs, at 170 lakhs, compared with an addition in the previous week of 28¼ lakhs, at some 150¼ lakhs. On the other hand, Public Deposits at the Head Office decreased last week by 5½ lakhs, and at the Branches by 5¼ lakhs. Private Deposits fell off by 5 lakhs; Government Securities by about 6¼ lakhs; Loans by 15¼ lakhs; Bills Discounted and Purchased by 16 lakhs; and Balances with other Banks by 1¼ lakh.

Yesterday the demand rate of the Bank of Bombay was reduced another one per cent., and the minimum now is 7 per cent., which is also the rate in the open market.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail-day the market was very steady at 1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales came out early in the day, and rates advanced to 1s. 2 13-16d. for Telegraphic and Demand, at which a small business was reported. The following day rates were firm at 1s. 2 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 2 15-16 to 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and there was no enquiry for Bank Paper, for any delivery. Later in the day Bank Paper advanced to 1s. 2 7-8d. without attracting buyers. Firm in tone on Monday quotations were given at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits, from which they advanced temporarily to 1s. 2 15-16d.; and afterwards the Bazaar bought ready and forward, when the market at once receded. Rates were quiet on Tuesday at 1s. 2⅞d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3d. for three months' sight credits. The latter were scarce again, and very little was reported placed, but there was a fair enquiry for Bank Paper for ready and July deliveries. Yesterday the quotation for Bank Telegraphic and Demand was 1s. 2 27-32d., and for three months sight Credits 1s 2 31-32d. at which level the market remained throughout the day, with no enquiry either way. Rates were quoted this morning at 1s. 2 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Re-sales came early in the market, and were placed to a considerable extent at 1s. 3d. for July delivery. A few Merchants' Bills were reported placed at 1s. 3 1-16d. and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on	Demand		1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 3d.	"
Credits	3	do.	1s. 3 3-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Documents	3	do.	1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Francs	3	do.	1·58¼	"
Do.	6	do.	1·59¼	"

Of the 30 lakhs of Indian Council Bills sold in London yesterday, 12½ lakhs were allotted to Calcutta, 13 3-8 lakhs to Bombay, and 4 3-8 lakhs to Madras, at 1s. 2 13-16d. Tenders at this rate were accepted to the extent of 19 per cent. Extra allotments were also made amounting to Rs. 40,000, on Madras, at 1s. 2 29-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were weak last mail-day, and declined from 101 15-16, which was quoted at opening for money, for 3½ per Cents, to 101⅝ for both Money and Account; for 3 per Cents the quotation was 95½. There was a weak feeling in the market on Saturday, with quotations given at 101 1-8 for both Cash and the July Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, and 95 for Threes. On Monday rates were steady with 101½ quoted for Money and 101¼ for Account, from which an advance of 1-8 per cent. took place to 101¼ and 101 3-8 in the two positions, respectively, for 3½ per Cents; Threes remained at 95. A steady feeling continued to prevail in the market on Tuesday, and rates after opening for 3½ per cents at 101½ and 101¼ for Money and Account respectively, advanced to 101 3-16 in the former position, and fell off to the same quotation in the latter; Threes remained unchanged. Weak in tone yesterday the market opened at 101 1-16 for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and 101 3-16 for the Settlement, from which a decline took place to 100 7-8 and 101 in the two positions, respectively; Threes remained at 95. Quotations have been in a declining state to-day, and soon fell off to 100 15-16 for Money, and 101 for the July Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, after opening at 101 1-8 and 101 1-4, respectively; for Threes 95 is still quoted.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 5 per cent. lower at 125; and Port Trust Bonds 1-4 per cent. at 107¼.

SHARES.—The decreases and increases in prices that are reported in our revised list this evening, are almost equally divided, and in Mill Scrip the former balance the latter exactly. The market, however, has been very quiet, and comparing to-day's prices with last Thursday's, we note an advance of Rs. 50, in Presidency; of Rs. 45, in Sassoon; of Rs. 30 each, in Jeuraj Balloo, and Oriental; of Rs. 25, in Hindustani; of Rs. 20, in Ripon; of Rs. 15, in China; of Rs. 10 each, in Framjee Petit, James Greaves, and Western India; of Rs. 2 1-2, in Mazagaon; and of Rs. 2, in Anglo-Indian; and a decline of Rs. 30, in Lukhmidas; of Rs. 25 each, in Bombay United, Central India, and Khutao Makanji; of Rs. 15 each, in David, Indo-China, and Queen; of Rs. 10 each, in Bombay Cotton, Hyderabad, and Khandeish; and of Rs. 5 each, in Colaba, Land and Mills; and Currimbhoy. In Presses, Albert (Kurrachee), have advanced Rs. 20. In Railways, Ahmedabad Prantej are Rs. 10 higher; and Tapti Valley, Rs. 2½. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 7½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been little or no change in the market for Grey Goods as compared with last week. Up-country buyers continue to buy what they urgently want. Of retail demand there is very little. Dealers are apparently waiting for a favourable fall of rain at the principal district marts. Rates and stocks are the same as before. In "Bleached Goods" some forward business has transpired, a few large transactions in goods to arrive in November next, having been done by up-country buyers. No change has taken place in Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods nor in Locally-made Goods. The clearances of Imported goods from the Bazaar during the week have been 2,900 packages, and of Local 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate demand has been noticeable in a steady market, but no change of any importance has taken place. We quote:—

Twist	No. 6s	Mule,	As. 4½	to 5	per lb.
"	" 8s	"	" 4¾	" 5 1-8	"
"	" 10s	"	" 5	" 5¼	"
"	" 12s	"	" 5	" 5½	"
"	" 16s	"	" 5½	" 6¼	"
"	" 20s	"	" 6	" 6 3-4	"
"	" 24s	"	" 6¾	" 7¼	"
"	" 30s	"	" 7 1-4	" 7¾	"
"	" 40s	"	" 8½	" 8¾	"

COALS.—Sales have been reported during the week of Deshagur, to arrive shortly, at Rs. 12 7-8 per ton, and Heilger's June shipment, at Rs. 12¼ per ton. Some resales were effected of Powell's Duffryn, July shipment, at Rs. 21½ per ton; Seebpore, ready in harbour, at Rs. 12; and Jardine's, in harbour, at Rs 12 per ton. The market at closing is firm; we quote along side:—

Welsh Hartley	Nil.
West "	Nil.
Australian	Nil.
Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 22 per ton.
Cardiff	" 22 "
Japan	" 14 "
Bengal	" 12 "
Singareni	Nil.
Seebpore	" 12½ "
Sanctoria	" 13 "
Deshagur	" 13 "
Heilger's	" 12½ "
Jardine's	" 12½ "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A slight advance in prices at the beginning of this week was soon lost, and when news came of the fall of rain in the Berars, and Guzerat, rates were quoted Re. 1 lower, but till then dealers were very firm, and the prices they were asking were not admitting of orders being put through. In ready Cotton hardly any sales have been reported; Wudhwan has been done at Rs. 190 to Rs. 197, Dhulia at Rs. 181 to Rs. 182, and Khangaum gained at Rs. 190 per candy. Japan and the local Mills have both been in the market; but the enquiry from European shippers have been nothing to speak of. In New Crop Cotton rates are also reported Re. 1 lower; there were buyers at the end of last week of Broach at Rs. 218 to Rs. 219, and of Bengal at Rs. 168 to Rs. 169, and since then Broach has become available at Rs. 214. A fair demand set in to-day for ready Cotton, the chief buying taking place on account of Japan and the Mills, at full prices; from European shippers there has also been a small enquiry. Prices of New Broach are higher again, a few sales being made to-day, for March delivery, at Rs. 216½ to Rs. 217 per candy; and Bengals, for January delivery, are quoted nominally at Rs. 167, but no transactions are reported.

During the week the receipts of Cotton of this season's crop into Bombay have been 17,500 bales, compared with the same quantity to hand in the previous week, and 12,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the falling off in the receipts to date of this season's Cotton as against those of last during the same period is now 508,000 bales.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand on Monday from the districts advised general anxiety owing to the absence of rain. In the Punjaub districts the rain so far had been insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. At Beawar Cotton sowing had not begun owing to want of rain; but at Amraoti Cotton sowing was progressing; while at Khangaum it would probably not begin till rain falls. In the Khandeish, Broach, Dharwar, and Madras districts the want of rain was felt; while, as to the weather, it was reported to be bright in many of the districts, and cloudy in some.

To-day's wired advices from the districts show that since Monday the rainfall has not exceeded 90 cents at any station, that quantity having been registered at Khangaum; at others only such quantities as 6 and 10 cents have been recorded; and at some no rain at all has fallen. The weather has continued bright and sometimes cloudy in the different districts, and more rain is generally needed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs. 171	3 1-4d.
Do. Fully Good	" 163	3 1-16d.
Do Good	" 156	2 15-16d.
Belatee, Fine	" 183	3 3-8d.
Do. Fully Good	" 175	3 1-4d.
Khandesh, Fully Good	" 183	3 3-8d.
Oomra, Fully Good	" 190	3 15-32d.
Dholiera, Fine	" 196	3 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good	" 189	3 15-32d.
Do. Good	" 182	3 3-8d.
S G Dharwar, Good	" 205	3 23-32d.
Westerns	" 194	3 17-32d.
Broach, Fine	" 210	3 25-32d.
Do. Good	" 200	3 5-8d.

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1895-96. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	344,500	349,500
Berar	294,000	403,000
Khandeish	252,000	316,000
Barsi and Nuggur	74,500	99,500
Hingunghat	10,000	14,500
Persian and Sind	27,000	60,500
Broach	138,000	214,500
Dholiera	232,500	402,000
Compta and Dharwar	69,000	88,000
Westerns	11,500	13,500
	14,53,000	19,61,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	17,208	11,153	13,478
From 1st Jan. to 7th July	12,29,077	1,558,620	13,25,854
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent			
For the week	1,565	5,276	6,434
From 1st Jan. to 7th July	467,954	640,679	466,456
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	15,381	490	10,120
From 1st Jan. to 7th July	323,641	258,653	103,421

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Seeds are firm in tone, but the prices asked by dealers will not admit of European orders being put through. Rapeseed has been enquired for, but stocks are small.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	56,157	26,210	85,420
Do. from 1st January to 7th July	829,484	2,794,231	3,793,445
Linseed for the week	9,270	30,493	14,211
Do. from 1st January to 7th July	308,770	3,114,781	2,494,258
Rapeseed for the week	75,754	29,506	15,862
Do. from 1st January to 7th July	1,082,738	723,332	1,847,254
Gingellyseed for the week	549	882	537
Do. from 1st January to 7th July	379,354	817,909	727,428

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	...	213,000
Do. from 1st January to 7th July	2,813	1,187,410	1,727,860
Linseed for the week	4,002	73,441	23,239
Do. from 1st January to 7th July	3,94,118	2,478,209	1,913,120
Rapeseed for the week	...	...	58,347
Do. from 1st January to 7th July	7,21,803	625,107	1,532,578
Gingellyseed for the week		5,249	14,630
Do. from 1st January to 7th July	397,928	1,051,048	1,010,933

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CRUICKSHANK—June 11, Friday, at Kelston, Millbrook, Southampton, John Cruickshank, M. D., Deputy Surgeon-General, late Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay Presidency, son of the late George Cruickshank, Esq., Solicitor and Bank Agent, Banff, aged 63.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COOPER—July 8, at Gowalia Tank Road, near Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay, Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Funeral this (Friday) morning at 7 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

CUNNINGHAM—July 2, at Raneegunge, suddenly, of heat apoplexy, John Findlay Cunningham, of the firm of David Smith and Co., Calcutta and London.

FORSTER—June 23, at Hissar, Arthur Robert Forster, late Punjab Police, son of Major-General Thomas Francis Forster, late Deputy Commissioner, Punjab.

HODSON—June 10, at Caudderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan, Mary Charlotte Hodson, relict of the late H. P. Hodson, M. A., Cantab, Principal of the Nizam College, Hyderabad, and daughter of Major Percy Gough, Military Secretary, H. H. the Nizam's Government.

JAMESON—July 3, at Krishnagar, Surgeon-Major G. Jameson, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of Nadia.

MORTON—June 28, at Polli Betta, South Coorg, Edith May Lapthorn, the dearly loved wife of Richard Morton, aged 28 years and 1 month.

ROSS—June 21, at Peshawar, assassinated by a Pathan, John Sperrin Ross, aged 43 years and 8 months.

ROSSENRODE—June 12, by accident, during the earthquake at Upper Shillong, William Charles Rossenrode, late Deputy Superintendent, G. T. Survey of India, aged 76.

SAUBOLLE—June 29, at Dehra Dun, after a long and lingering illness, John Adolph, aged 53.

THURSTON—June 24, at No. 6, Old Conductors' Quarters, Hastings, Calcutta, of pneumonia, Eva Georgina, wife of R. R. Thurston, daughter of Mrs. S. Leach.

TOMLINSON—June 30, at "The Hall," Palghaut, Margaret Tomlinson, widow of the late J. J. Tomlinson, of Palghaut, aged 92.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1897.

IF the anticipatory revelations of the purport of the report of the South Africa Committee be correct, the general impression will be that the inquiry which has been proceeding bi-weekly in Westminster from the time Parliament reassembled till now, has been a failure, if not a farce. For months the Committee sympathised with the reluctance of each of the chief actors in the South African plot to state anything likely to compromise anyone else. When Mr. Rhodes or Dr. Jameson said "Ah! the answer to that question might compromise a third party!" the objection was held to be valid, and the chivalrous delicacy of the witness was imputed to him for righteousness. How could men animated by such a nice sense of honour be guilty of anything dishonourable? At a later stage some of the members of the Committee grew restive under this system of studied evasion. When Mr. Rhodes was under examination he admitted that telegrams were received by him from his agents in London in the month preceding the raid, but he declined to produce them on the ground that they were "confidential" and that their publication might be injurious to other persons. That ingenious excuse was allowed to pass as a valid reason for not laying the telegrams before the Committee. When it came out almost by accident that the confidential telegrams were shown to Mr. Chamberlain and the staff of the Colonial Office in June last, the Committee insisted on their production, overruling Mr. Hankin's appeal to the precedent set by themselves when they acquiesced in Mr. Rhodes' objection that being confidential they should not be produced. A number of coded telegrams were handed over and de-coded after much delay. It was then found that several obviously important telegrams had been withheld, and they have not been produced to this day. Miss Flora Shaw, whose communications with Mr. Chamberlain were referred to in a very remarkable manner in some of the de-coded telegrams, was in her turn examined as a witness. It was elicited from her that she had sent telegrams to Mr. Rhodes just before the raid and had received replies. With much reluctance and after some delay a small number of telegrams were placed in the hands of the Committee. It turned out that this collection was also incomplete. Both Mr. Chamberlain and Miss Shaw informed the Committee that she could not remember exactly the purport of those missing, but she was certain that they were of the same purport as the others, and did not contain anything of special interest or importance. One of the exhibits informed Mr. Rhodes that it was necessary to hasten the rising in the Transvaal, and hinted that Germany, the Venezuelan question, and rising suscipions, might interfere if it were further delayed.

The Committee was resolute in insisting on the disclosure of the rest of the telegrams that passed between Miss Shaw and Mr. Rhodes. On the 2nd of this month a series of telegrams were produced. One of them assured Mr. Rhodes that a "Mr. Chamberlain was sound and wished him to act immediately." Miss Shaw, on being examined again, declared that the telegram expressed merely her own view, and "was not obtained from Mr. Chamberlain." From whom then did the lady ascertain that the Colonial Secretary was anxious that Mr. Rhodes should lose no more time. Her exoneration of the Chief Secretary seems to have been accepted by the Committee, for several newspapers commented, as well they might, at the tendency manifested to hush up the affair. Dr. Harris had positively declared that in the presence of Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Maguire he had informed the late Mr. Fairfield of what was intended—"spoke to him very openly." The Committee desired to further examine him; he was not to be found; one account was that he had quietly gone back to North Africa, another that he was on the Continent. His further evidence appears to have been dispensed with. Mr. Chamberlain explained away the positive and reiterated statement of Dr. Harris that he had informed Mr. Fairfield on all points, and that the latter heard, and understood what he heard by a singular theory. Mr. Fairfied being deaf did not understand what Dr. Harris told him—otherwise he would have been certain to have informed his official superior of it. But then that might not have been so easy. When Mr. Rhodes called at the Colonial Office, Mr. Chamberlain told him at the outset that as he (Mr. Chamberlain) might be one of his judges he had no wish to hear anything. When Dr. Harris made a "guarded alusion" as to what might happen in the Transvaal, Mr. Chamberlain instantly stopped him, saying that whatever he was told he would have to make known to his colleagues. When a Colonial Minister is so anxious not to hear anything that he might be bound to make known to his colleagues, it could scarcely be expected that Mr. Fairfield would have been more successful in conveying to his chief the information that a plan was ripening in South Africa, than was Dr. Harris in making the unsuspecting Mr. Chamberlain hear what he did not want to hear. The Report of the Committee condemns Mr. Rhodes and absolves Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Rossmead, who was never charged with complicity by anyone. Mr. Beit and Mr. Maguire are declared to be the only Directors of the Chartered Company who were cognisant of Mr. Rhodes' plans. Lord Grey will be much relieved by that passage in the report. Of course the labours of the Committee are not yet at an end. The second part of the inquiry, having reference to the administration of the Chartered Company, has yet to begin. If it be as perfunctory, inconclusive and inept as that which has just been concluded, the public will not take much interest in it.

THE Note which Mr. Muir Mackenzie, the Acting Director of Agriculture, has issued concerning the movements of food-grain in the several districts of the Presidency during the three months ending on May 31st, derives additional importance from the recent enhancement of prices in some of the districts consequent upon the tardy arrival of the monsoon rains. The tabular statement appended to the note shows that in six out of the eighteen districts there was a net export of grain. The greatest export is from the Panch Mahals, which send away a large quantity of maize, some of which reaches the districts from the adjoining Native States. The principal markets for it are in the North-West Provinces; Dharwar comes next on the list with a very considerable import, and it is followed in order by Thana, Kanara, and Kolaba. "The figures conclusively prove," remarks Mr. Muir Mackenzie, "that any pinch that may exist in the two districts of the Northern Konkan cannot be due to scarcity of grain." It is rather surprising to find that three out of the five districts of Gujerat, which is regarded as having come through the Famine rather lightly, show a net import. Indeed, Surat stands next in order to Ratnagiri in the list of importing districts, although both Collectorates are well outside the area recognised as affected by famine. Ratnagiri has been supporting nearly one-third and Surat more than one-fourth of its population on rail or sea-imported grain. The only other district which depends to an equal extent on grain so imported is Poona, a phenomenon accounted for by the exceptional demand of the city of Poona, both for consumption and storage. Even in this district less than one-fourth of the population, including that of the city, is dependent on rail-imported grain. It is surprising to find that Khandesh and Nasik, which have large areas occupied with raw food or exported food crops, only import 16 per cent. and 13 per cent., respectively, of the requirements of their populations. The small net import to Sholapur and Ahmednagar is attributed to the importations by road from the Nizam's Territory, which are not included in these statistics, as they are not rail or sea-borne. Taken altogether the six districts chiefly affected by famine only imported enough food grain to feed one-eighth of their population, the total import falling short of the grain sent to the single district of Ratnagiri even in ordinary years. Mr. Muir Mackenzie regards this as a proof that the six affected districts "must possess large reserves of grain." But before the conclusion is adopted the question arises whether any very great reliance can be placed upon figures which apparently leave entirely out of account importations by road. As these figures are at variance with the inferences obtainable from all other features of the famine there is a natural inclination to attach considerable importance to the effect of the omission of road traffic in vitiating the returns. On the whole, however, there is not much reason to doubt the correctness of the general conclusion, as distinct from the details, that even during the last few months of famine the Presidency has been supporting nine-tenths of its population on grain produced within its borders.

A FURTHER diminution is shown in this week's Famine Returns. Instead of the four and a-half million persons in receipt of relief we have now few more than three and a-quarter. The decrease of the past seven days was 649,754, for over five hundred thousand of which the North-West Provinces and Oudh were responsible. In that part of the country rain fell in all districts but one, and now autumn ploughings and sowings are being pressed on. All may be well there if the rains continue. More water is wanted, especially as the hot westerly wind has set in to such an extent as to give cause for much anxiety. Indeed, in some districts a few days' more delay may have disastrous results. Bengal, which is responsible for a falling off of over a hundred thousand in the famine-stricken, boasts of general and heavy rain during the week, the Orissa district being the only one which had but a light fall. Patna and Saran came in for excessive rain and floods, and except in these parts general agricultural prospects are favourable Early rice, jute, sugar-cane, and other standing crops are doing well, the sowing of winter rice and autumn crop is nearly over, while in some places the transplanting of seedlings has well begun. In Madras, on the other hand, upwards of fifty-five thousand extra hands are in receipt of relief as compared with last week. In three districts there has been an abundance of rain, but in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the downfall has been insignificant, whilst every where else was without rain. The consequence is that drinking water is still deficient in parts of the affected tracts and failing in others. Agricultural operations have commenced, but standing crops require more rain. Harvests are very limited and the outturn only middling. Fodder though slightly improving is scarce, and deaths of cattle from starvation are reported from Anantapur and Cuddapah. Unfortunately this week, too, Bombay reports an increase—10,852 more than last week. This is doubtless due to rain holding off. Though there has been a fair sprinkling in most districts, more rain is wanted in the Deccan, Panch Mahals, Kaira, and Surat. Sowing operations, however, are being pushed on with in the hope of more rain soon coming, and rice-transplanting has begun in Sind, Kolaba, and Kanara. Fodder is not generally sufficient, and agriculture stock is deteriorating. But the welcome rain of the past thirty-six hours may reach over the whole presidency and next week's returns show a substantial decrease in the Bombay figures.

IN commercial circles here it is confidently anticipated that the new Indian loan will be raised in sterling, instead of being put upon the market in this country at a time of exceptional stringency. Sir James Westland has been to Calcutta to sound commercal opinion there, and it is understood that he found a strong and well nigh unanimous feeling to exist against any endeavour to raise the four crores in India, especially if the loan is to be at three per cent. It may be hoped that if the London market be utilised the mistake made a short time ago of stating beforehand the minimum fixed will not be repeated. The dealers on the Stock Exchange know well enough the value of Indian paper for purposes of investment, and stand in no need of a virtual confession from the Secretary of State in advance that he does not expect to raise the loan at par value. Whatever decision has been come to by Government in regard to the loan, its announcement cannot be much longer delayed. The tardiness of the monsoon has kept the mass of the people on the relief works longer than was expected, and has resulted in a corresponding drain upon the resources of Government, which are meeting other unexpected liabilities caused by the earthquake in Bengal and Assam and by the Tochi Valley disaster. The loan of four crores at three per cent. raised last year was offered for public tender on June 22, and the tenders were opened a month later. The forthcoming loan is far more urgently needed than that was, and financial experts here are of opinion that the official invitation for tenders cannot be delayed beyond the end of next week. The advent of rain during the last day or two which has gone right across the country to Sholapur has made the position of agricultural affairs less precarious than it was, but even if we have an average monsoon, it will be a long while before Government can make up the leeway it has lost during the last nine months.

THE mortality remains high in Bombay, notwithstanding that there are reasons to hope that the town and island are now free of plague. We had 550 deaths last week—equivalent to a death-rate of 29·55, the mean of the corresponding week of the past five years. There were fewer deaths from small-pox, from fevers of all kinds, of diseases of the nervous system, fewer from diptheria, diarrhœa, fewer old age and debility, accidents and violence, and fewer still-born. It is not easy to see where the increase of fifty comes in. There was one death from enteric against none, fifteen deaths from cholera as compared with eight, two fatal cases of leprosy against one, and five deaths from dropsy instead of four. In the column which shows 97 from phthisis and the like, against 70, is the bulk of the increase to be found. Then there were a hundred fatal affections of the respiratory organs instead of 79; and twenty-seven deaths from dysentery compared with twelve. Hindus seem to suffer most and to live shortest. Their numbers are highest, but the death-rate among them is more than proportionately high.

THE Honourable Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, who resumed charge of his substantive appointment of Conservator of Forests, C. C., on the 7th June, has been directed to continue until further orders to perform the duties in connection with the famine grass operations in addition to his duties as Conservator.

DURING the month of May the cotton shipped from Bombay to foreign ports was a little under 151,000 bales. Its value was 125½ lakhs of rupees, the highest value of any one consignment being the ten lakhs worth sent to Trieste in the s. s. Rossall.

NEW four-anna pieces to the value of twenty-four thousand rupees were issued from the Bombay Mint during the first week in July. British dollars to the value of Rs. 16,10,000 were transferred to the Customs House for export. The balance comprises Rs. 18,96,000 held on account of tenderers for this coinage and thirty lakhs of rupees Government silver.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON, Second Presidency Magistrate, will, we understand, act as Chief Presidency Magistrate during the absence of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, on three months' leave.

THE Municipal Commissioner, yesterday, received with the deepest regret the news of the death of Mr. Sorabji Cooper, Chief Accountant of the Bombay Municipality, and directed that the Municipal offices be closed for the remainder of the day as a mark of respect for his memory.

MR. H. F. SILCOCK, I.C.S., Collector of Nasik, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months. Mr. R. B. Stewart, I.C.S., M.A., (Oxon.), has been appointed to act as Collector during his absence.

THE wheat shipped from Karachi during the month of May was 3,558 cwt. With the exception of 40 cwt. sent to Liverpool, and a similar quantity shipped to Persian Gulf, the whole of this wheat went to ports in Kathiawar and Cutch.

LIEUTENANT H. F. JACOB, Fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been allowed by the Secretary of State an extension for two months on medical certificate of the furlough granted him in January 1896.

THE operation of iridectomy performed on Sir Charles Roe, Chief Justice of the Punjab, which prevented his attendance at the dinner given to the Judges at the Mansion House on the 16th June has been successful in every way.

MR. W. F. O'DONOGHUE, Officiating Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Major C. R. Hoskyn, R. E.

LIEUTENANT C. W. WILKINSON, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

ON the recommendation of the District Local Boards in the Southern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor-General-in-Council under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, B.A., LL.B., to be an additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 6 was 550, giving a death-rate of 33·03 per annum per thousand as against 32·71 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·55 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 116 died from fevers, of which seven only are shown as bubonic; 4, small-pox; 6, measles; 15, cholera; 2, leprosy; 87, phthisis; 28, diseases of the nervous system; 100, affections of the respiratory organs; 27, diarrhœa; 27, dysentery; 28 still-born; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 6; Brahmin, 15; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste 228; Hindu outcaste, 81; Musalman, 156; Parsee, 24; Jew, 6; Native Christian, 13; Eurasian, 5; European, 5; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 220 as against 337 the corresponding period of last year, and 328 the average over the past five years.

THE island of Heligoland still continue, it is said, under German rule to maintain its character as a sort of European Gretna Green. The Heligoland clergy are Lutheran, and are elected by the people, after the ancient Frisian custom. But most of their services as ministers of holy matrimony are not required by the members of their own flock, but by outsiders who cross the seas to the island for the sake of getting married. A music teacher of the island has officiated for several years as the "father" of numerous runaway brides. When he gives away a lady whom he has never seen before to a gentleman about whom he knows nothing at all, he accepts a fixed "honorarium" of £5.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE JUBILEE CONTINGENTS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Colonel commanding the Jubilee Contingents at Chelsea in his report says that the conduct of the men has been most exemplary.

THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

A Turkish Circular has been despatched explaining and defending the views of the Turkish Government on the Greek Frontier question.

The Powers are unanimous against the Turkish views on the subject.

A RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

A Russian Circular has been issued suggesting taking steps to expedite the peace measures.

THE KING OF SIAM IN RUSSIA.

At a banquet given at Peterhof to the King of Siam the speeches of both the Tsar and the King were delivered in English and were most cordial.

The King said that the Siamese regarded the Tsar as their faithful and powerful friend.

RESULT OF THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH.

In the cricket match between Oxford and Cambridge, the former won by 179 runs.

LIBEL AND HEAVY DAMAGES.

Mr. Atteridge, the special correspondent for the *Daily Chronicle* in the Dongola Campaign, has obtained one thousand pounds damages from Mr. Knight, special correspondent of the *Times*, in the same Campaign, for a libel imputing to him cowardice and neglect of a sick comrade on the part of the plaintiff.

CURRENCY REFORM IN AMERICA.

President McKinley, to-day, sends a message to Congress, asking authority to appoint a Commission of nine to examine into the Currency Reform Question.

MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ulto., arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

SUEZ, JULY 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Britannia, with the outward mails of the 2nd instant, left here, at 8-30 a.m., to-day.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

THE C. D. REGULATIONS.

"IMMORALITY AS BAD AS COWARDICE IN FACE OF THE ENEMY."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

The new Cantonment Bill was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers in the Council to-day. It consists of three clauses only, which repeal the Act of 1895, empower Government to make rules for the prevention of contagious diseases, and extend to Medical Officers powers in the matter already possessed by Commanding Officers.

Mr. Chalmers explained that the Act of 1895 bound Government to ignore the very existence of these terrible diseases, which are undermining the constitutions and destroying the lives of a large portion of the British Army. He referred at some length to the disclosures of Lord Onslow's Committee and the unanimous recommendations of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, with which your readers are already familiar, and showed that the sole result of the present measure will be to untie the hands of Government and enable it to deal with contagious diseases as it already deals with cholera and small-pox. There would be no return to the measures of 1889 and no compulsory examination, either physical or under Criminal Law. The Rules would require to be watched and tested, and, if necessary, modified as time wore on, to meet the objections which might arise in working them, but they were necessary alike for the maintenance of the efficiency of the Army, for the benefit of the taxpayer upon whose shoulders falls the heavy cost of the present state of things, and for the protection of innocent women and of children yet unborn, and to save our doctors and nurses from the risks they run of contracting disease—a risk exemplified by two sad cases which have recently occurred.

Sir Edwin Collen said that Lord Onslow's Committee had shown the public at Home how urgent was the necessity of measures of the kind now proposed, and which the Government of India had all along supported. Even the opponents of Legislation now admit that steps must be taken; the only difference of opinion is regarding their form. He further said that so enlightened and religious an administraton as that of Lord Lawrence had been the first to introduce the regulations, and claimed that the abuses which he admitted had occurred would not be possible under the Act now introduced. He pointed out that British soldiers in India are already more temperate and better behaved than the classes from which they are drawn at Home; but they are all young, and in the matter of morality are subjected—owing to the laxity of the lives of the native races in India—to temptations far stronger than they would meet elsewhere. Even so they are little worse than youths of the same age at Home, and he called upon the Purity Party in England to support the efforts of the Government here by directing their efforts to the improvement of the moral tone of the classes from which the British soldier comes.

Sir George White followed with statistics to show the terrible state of things brought about by the absence of the regulations now proposed, and gave an assurance that he and his officers would do everything possible to encourage a more moral tone.

The Viceroy said he took his full share of responsibility for the measure. Whatever we may think of the evils of incontinence, none can be opposed to checking so terrible a disease. His Excellency looked upon the measure as one more step in sanitary progress, and while comparing immorality in the Army to cowardice in the face of the enemy, he declared that as practical men we cannot shut our eyes to human frailty or refuse to take the action it renders necessary. At the same time the Government will do all it can to help to wipe away the terrible reproach of immorality from the British Army, of which we are all so proud.

The rest of the business before the Council was purely formal.

The passing of the Short Titles Act was postponed owing to a technical amendment which has been found necessary, and the Court Fees Bill was referred to a Select Committee.

The Council reassembles in a fortnight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, JULY 8.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Formosa (extra) left here, this afternoon, for London, direct.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera 3 17-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

THE CALCUTTA RIOTS.

FEARS FOR FRIDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

There seems to be still some uneasy feeling in the town that the riots are not quite over, and that the calm of the past day or two is only a prelude to another storm.

There is a general feeling that to-morrow being the day for Mahomedans to assemble at their mosques for prayers, there will be a general rising all over the town and suburbs.

The proclamation to which I referred yesterday is, it is stated, to be read in every mosque throughout the town and suburbs to-morrow.

Prince Bakhtyar Shah, on behalf of all respectable Mahomedans, has repudiated all connection with the riots, which, he says, were caused by low class budmashes.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL YEATMAN BIGGS.

Brigadier-General Yeatman Biggs returned to Calcutta from Darjeeling this morning, and assumed command of the station.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Risley, with Mrs. Risley, left Calcutta, last night, for Poona, where Lord Sandhurst has invited them to be his guests.

The object of Mr. Risley's visit is to inquire into the practical working of the Bombay Municipal Act in connection with the Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act, which has already been submitted to the Government of India. The Bengal Bill is to a large extent modelled on the Bombay Act, and it is thought desirable that Mr. Risley should have the opportunity of ascertaining how that Act, which was passed in 1888 (the same year as the Bengal one), has stood the wear and tear of nine years of actual experience.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

MEETING OF CONDOLENCE.

POONA, JULY 8.

A public meeting of inhabitants of the Cantonment was held, this evening, to send a letter of condolence to Mrs. Ayerst and Mrs. Rand, and to adopt a resolution, forwarding the resolution to Government through the Collector. Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudumjee presided.

The following resolution was put before the meeting and passed:—"The inhabitants of the Cantonment assembled take this opportunity of putting on record their expression of sorrow and horror at the brutal murders of Lieutenant Ayerst and Mr. Rand, which is a matter that has called forth the utmost indignation of all inhabitants against the perpetrators of so dastardly an act and evoked the deepest sympathy for the afflicted families of the innocent victims. It was hoped that one at least of those attacked might be saved, but the recent death of Mr. Rand caused by the murderous assault has deepened the gloom everywhere. The crime is of a nature so grave and insidious as has hitherto been unheard of in the province since the Cantonment came under British rule, and it is a matter for the deepest regret that the fair fame of the capital of the Deccan has been stained and sullied by these diabolical acts. It is earnestly hoped that the guilty will soon be unearthed and brought to justice."

MRS. AYERST.

The Government has granted a passage to Mrs. Ayerst, her child and ayah, to proceed Home during the forthcoming season.

THE POONA SEASON.

There will be theatricals at Ganeshkind on 29th and 30th instant; small dances on August 3rd and 17th; and tableaux on September 14th and 15th.

THE INTER-REGIMENTAL CUP.

LAST DAY.

THE DURHAMS VICTORIOUS.

The third and last day of the Inter-Regimental Cross Country Races was concluded to-day. The meet was near the Rifle Range.

A large and fashionable gathering of spectators had assembled at the Durhams' parade-ground, where Colonel Whitly and Officers were "At Home." The Durhams' Band was in attendance. Amongst those present were Lady Sandhurst, General and Mrs. Duncan, H. H. the Aga Khan, Surgeon-General Churchill, General Spragge, and several others.

Eleven teams competed. The Durhams were victorious, making 77 points in three runs, and thus winning the Inter-Regimental Cup.

Captain the Hon'ble Heneage won a Silver Cup for the best individual aggregate, making 29 points.

Colonel Hotham's Cup for the first in the first day's run was won by Mr. Brogan. The Aga Khan's Cup for the first pony in for the second day's running was won by Dr. Jameson.

The cups were distributed by Lady Sandhurst.

THE OUTBREAK AMONG THE LANCERS.

There were a few cases to-day in the 2nd Bombay Lancers, but no deaths.

It is hoped the disease will die out soon.

GENERAL NAIRNE.

His Excellency General Nairne is reported to be much better to-day.

THE FAMINE.

DELAY IN THE RAINS CAUSING GREAT ANXIETY.

SIMLA, JULY 8.

The decrease reported last week in the numbers under Famine relief throughout India has not been maintained.

The principal increase is in Madras, where the numbers have again gone up by about half-a-lakh. Elsewhere no great change has taken place, but the total is now twenty-five thousand higher than seven days ago.

In the Central and North-West Provinces and in Berar the loss from the perishing of seed already sown will be specially great; while everywhere the delay in the establishment of the rains is very serious and causing much anxiety.

In Bengal alone the prospects are excellent. Early rice and maize harvest in Eastern Bengal and in Bihar will commence next month, and the yield will be a great boon.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, will sail, to-day, for London and Brindisi, with English mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Adie, Mr J J
Bullock, Mr W
Bliss, Mrs
Burrard, Capt R G
Bush, Mr J G
Buck, Mr E I
Bootee, Mr Gopal
Burrows, Mr W F
Coater, Mr J M
Carleton, Capt G A
Coventry, Mr E M
Currie, Miss
Down, Mr F H
Draycott, Mr C H
Elsvorthy, Mr H
English, Major J O
Fraser, Col A T
Forbes, Mr D M
Francis, Miss
Fox, Mr Neil
Godwin, Mrs
Halswell, Mr
Hiddleston, Lt E W
Lewis, Mr W R
Malliard, Miss
Madden, Mrs
Newall, Lt-Col W P
Stubbs, Mr H
Smith, Mr and Mrs F N
Sleigh, Mr J H
Taylor, Mr J Mckay
Taylor, Mr and Mrs F B
Thornhill, Maj. H B
Wall, Mr S H
Western, Major W G B
Wallach, Mr W
Wadge, Capt P L

FOR BRINDISI.

Barchlay, Capt A
Bruce, Mr
Bullock, Mr C T Twyte
Bussel, Mr C S
Campbell, Capt
Clarke, Mr Chas
Clarke, Mrs and child
Carey, Col His M
Carr, Mr A C
Cotton, Sir George
Davis, Mr W S
Hoskyns, Major C K
Johnston, Major Sir H G W
Lawbert, Mr F G
Luckkey's Mr 5 children
Luard, Capt C C
Milsom, Mr B P
Muter, Lt
Plowden, Mr C
Silcock, Mr H F
Sutherland, Capt J C
Stanes, Mr J
Sanders, Mr
Shering, Mr C A
Underwood, Capt
Whitney, Mr F
Wood, Capt T B
Wilson, Mr V S Fellowes

FOR SUEZ.—Jruber, Revd

THE FAMINE.

MR. H. E. M. JAMES has issued the following note:—A notable feature in the operations of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund is the large quantity of clothing, mostly-ready made, which has of late been sent to the Central Executive Committee for distribution amongst the wives and daughters of the famine-stricken people. With the exception of a box of clothing, made up by a working-party of English, Chinese, and Malay girls, under the superintendence of an English lady at Singapore, and one case sent from Suez, the gifts of clothing have all been sent from England. Ladies' Committees have been formed in various parts of the country, and are producing vast quantities of garments. Mrs. Hauser, of 48, Bedford-gardens, Kensington, who is honorary secretary of the Principal Committee, has organised no less than 100 working parties, who have been actively engaged in this charitable work. This philanthropic lady has taken great pains to instruct all workers as to the design, material, and dimensions required for all ages and classes of women and girls, so that the gifts may be as suitable as possible. Some of the consignments are marked for distribution in particular provinces. Thus the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava has forwarded 10 bales of clothing for the special benefit of women in the North-West Provinces, and Mrs. Hope Simpson, Sefton Park, honorary treasurer of the Liverpool Famine Relief Clothing Fund, advises the despatch of 5 bales for the exclusive use of the people of the Central Provinces. Lancashire, as usual, is in the forefront when any appeal for assistance is made, particularly for the people of India, and the Lancashire Division of the Needlework Guild are preparing and sending out numerous parcels of clothing for the same object. Besides made up garments, quantities of useful remnants and other materials are enclosed in many of the bales for the women to make up for themselves.

In some cases, ladies unable to contribute in kind have given money, and a sum of nearly £20 was sent by Mrs. Hauser to the honorary secretary of the Central Committee, with a request that he would select some person to expend it to the best advantage in clothing. It was entrusted accordingly to the lady-superintendent of the Zenana Mission at Lucknow, who purchased a very large number of sarees with it.

In all, upwards of 70 bales of clothing, each containing some 400 or 500 articles of clothing, have so far been received and distributed, and that the gifts are greatly needed and appreciated is proved by the large number of requests for them from all parts of India, many of which cannot yet be complied with.

The Stores Department of the India Office arrange for the transmission of the clothing for India free, and Mr. E. N. Baker, the honorary secretary to the Bengal Provincial Branch, has kindly undertaken on behalf of the Central Committee the onerous duty of complying with indents and distributing the clothing to all parts of India.

THE URDU PRESS OF BOMBAY.

THE general tone of the Urdu Press, as far as Government is concerned, is loyal and respectful beyond any shadow of doubt. To this rule there may be one or two exceptions. The editors of some papers find it expedient to indulge in a peculiar sort of senseless criticism on the conduct and policy of officials who work with extraordinary zeal to study the wants of the people, and at the same time to keep the various petty factions of the community on terms of amity and to teach them how to live peacefully as good neighbours. Sometimes one finds patrons of these mercenary papers cropping up who want a support in the press for their measures, whether just or not it is needless to discuss here, and by a systematic method of subsidising these unscrupulous editors they manage to have their policy trumpeted and eulogised on the one hand, and their opponents decried in a scurrilous way on the other. During the recent plague scare, we had experience of the fact how low journalism can sink in the hands of illiterate editors. If the object with which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebjee convened his meeting yesterday was to expose this minor portion of the Urdu Press, he is amply justified in doing so by the actually existing facts. But if, on the other hand, the promoters of the meeting think that the whole Urdu Press of Bombay is deserving of condemnation, I venture to submit that their opinions will be liable to be termed hasty and unfounded by those who have had opportunities of studying these journals during the past few years. It is true that the Mahomedan writers stand in earnest need of paternal admonition and supervision; Government would be quite right if it were to check or correct them whenever they were guilty of a deliberate deviation from the path of truth and virtue. To do more will not be just to that major portion of the Urdu Press which systematically maintains an attitude of loyalty and fairness. During the trying times of the plague many Urdu papers supported the wise measures of Government, which were beyond doubt meant for the good of the people, and clearly pointed out the benefit that would accrue to all alike from adopting the most reasonable and hygienic suggestions made by order of Government. Justice demands that papers like these which have clearly displayed their loyalty and good sense should not come under the general condemnation.

It must be admitted that Urdu papers ordinarily confuse men with schemes and schemes with men. For a distinction to be drawn between these two, it is necessary to possess an analytical mind as well as sound judgment, both of which may be said to be at a discount with the ordinary Urdu editor of Bombay. From a lack of these requisites, not unfrequently it arises that individuals are attacked when their policy ought to have been assailed. Of course, many sensible people can afford to look upon these puerile volleys of criticism with a certain amount of complacency and contempt. One cannot for a moment believe that men of solid worth and good position can imagine that these papers by making absurd statements will lower them in the estimation of their fellow citizens. On the contrary, attacks without an iota of truth or foundation invariably tend to give the victims a kind of importance in the eyes of the readers. Thus it will be seen that the Urdu Press of Bombay, with perhaps one or two exceptions, is highly loyal towards Government, and generally takes upon itself the duty of explaining to the common people the wisdom involved in the measures intended for public good; with regard to private individuals its tone is frequently scurrilous, but becomes more facetious than harmful by studied exaggeration and persistent indulgence in oriental hyperbole and indifference to truth.

M. A. A.

MILITARY NEWS.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant B. R. Daunt, 22nd Bombay Infantry, from 15th July to 12th September next.

THE following grants have been made to Volunteer Corps in the Bengal Command in respect of field days held last year:—Oudh Light Horse Rs. 21, 3rd Battn. N. W. P. Volunteers Rs. 1,870, Agra Volunteer Rifles Rs. 1,106, Oudh Volunteer Rifles Rs. 122 Assam Valley Administrative Battn., Rs. 143, Assam Valley Light Horse Rs. 951 Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles Rs. 334.

THE undermentioned have passed the examination in tactical fitness for promotion:—Majors R. F. Johnson, Royal Artillery; F. W. Boteler, Royal Artillery; E. A. C. Garland, Highland Light Infantry; C. C. Cavendish, High, and Light Infantry; P. R. Bairnsfather, 14th Bengal Lancers; R. B. Shawe, 16th Bengal Infantry; W. H. Dobbie, 32nd Madras Infantry.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE German East Africa Line s.s. Safari, Captain Kiene which arrived in harbour, on Wednesday evening, from Zanzibar via Tanga, Mombossa, and Lamu, experienced on the African Coast light south-east winds and strong currents to the north-east, then strong monsoon for the last four days, moderate west south-west winds and no rain. The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Kapurthala, Captain W. H. Rothwell, which also reached this port on the same day, had fine weather to northward and light rain squalls, and moderate south-west swell towards Bombay.

WHOLESALE POISONING OF CHILDREN AT SEA.

IN May last under this heading we published a correspondent's account of an extraordinary sickness having broken out among the children on board the P. and O. steamship Britannia, which sailed from this port on May 1. There is, it seems, another version of this narrative. We are now told that six children only were unwell in the second saloon one day after dinner. At first it was thought that possibly something might have been defective with the cooking utensils, though this was found not to be the case after a personal inspection by the captain and purser of all of them. Ultimately, after enquiry, it is said, Captain Parfitt felt sure—and in this the ship's Surgeon agreed with him—that the children had partaken of some very cold chilled fruit that had been served at their parents' dinner, after which they had run about in the sun, become unduly heated, and were upset by a species of colic. The doctor soon put them all right.

THE ANNUAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

UNDER rules recently passed the local Governments are required to submit to the Government of India information before May 15th each year regarding the railway projects affecting their respective Provinces which have commended themselves to their approval as giving reasonable hopes of being profitable and useful. The Bombay Government recently addressed a letter to the authorities at Simla, asking whether the old plan cannot be adhered to of recommending lines before any survey has, as a rule, been made, as it is obviously undesirable to spend money on a project that the Government of India would be unwilling to entertain, especially if the line were a long one. The fourth and fifth paras. of the letter are as follows:—

"4. It is presumed that the Government of India does not necessarily want plans and estimates at all, but only desires to know what lines of railway have been suggested, with such remarks on them as the possibly imperfect information, available at the time, will permit this Government to offer; and I am to ask if this view is correct, or, if not, if the Government of India can give this Government a statement of what is absolutely necessary.

"5. It seems obvious that a private company, for example, would not face the great expense of surveying, say, 200 miles of line, unless there were a reasonable prospect of its being sanctioned; so that, apparently, it is intended that even unsurveyed projects will be considered at the Conference in the summer."

In the course of his reply, the Public Works Secretary at Simla States:—

I am to say that the view expressed in paragraph 4 of your letter under reply is in accord with that of the Government of India, and to explain that it will be sufficient if all the information at the disposal of the person making proposals, or that can be obtained, is submitted. The information should be such as will enable the Conference to form a judgment as to whether the proposed scheme is a promising one or otherwise. The Conference may either reject a scheme entirely, or suggest that a survey should be made, or, if surveys and estimates are complete, may recommend a scheme for early construction. The Conference can only deal with a proposal so far as the information supplied enables it to go.

CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST A MUNICIPAL SERVANT DISMISSED.

A FABRICATED COMPLAINT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Roopa Valla, a Municipal sub-inspector, stood charged with receiving an illegal gratification, viz., Rs. 30, in respect of an official act from Mahomed Rahimtulla, a well-to-do Khoja gentleman, residing at New Bengalpoora. Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the accused. The accused is a pensioned soldier of the 25th Bombay Rifles and had won two clasps for meritorious services in the army. During the outbreak of the plague in Bombay he was employed as a sub-inspector in the Health Department on a salary of Rs. 37 per month. In the discharge of his duty as such he was alleged to have received the bribe. His Worship, in delivering judgment said:—

The complainant says he gave Rs. 30 to the accused not to white-wash and clean out his rooms on the 28th of April last. The complainant's son, Ali, was present when the money was paid, and the man from whom the sum of Rs. 30 was borrowed deposes to that effect. This man, however, merely says that he lent the money as complainant wanted it for some urgent business—he did know for what and he did not see the accused or any other Municipal officer in the house on that morning. Assuming that the sum of Rs. 30 was lent, it is remarkable that this witness, who is a Sidee serang, and who says he was in a hurry to go to his work should take the trouble to go to the corner of the street in order to have a memo written of the transaction by a stranger in Arabic. The entry is the only entry made in a new black book and this alone would make it suspicious. Besides, persons who had money like this, merely as a friendly matter, never make an entry of it—this man, who neither writes nor reads would not be likely to go out of his way to have such an entry made. If he wanted to have a memo of the fact, nothing would have been easier than to ask the borrower for an "I owe you," and as the borrower could write, the memo might have been written out at once and the Sidee witness would have been saved the time and trouble of going to the corner of the street to find a man to make an entry. The Sidee had never lent the complainant any money before although he has lived in the house for many years. Moreover the complainant is tolerably well off and gets Rs. 100 a month as rent and is much better off than the Sidee. It would be unlikely that complainant could not have such a small sum as Rs. 30 in his possession and still more unlikely that the Sidee, a poor man, should have it. This incident appears to me manufactured and I discredit it altogether. It is admitted that no one was present when the accused asked for the bribe. Complainant says that accused asked for Rs. 50, but consented to take Rs. 30. The complainant therefore went down to the Sidee's room to borrow the money, and his son Ali deposes that he saw the money paid, although nothing—not a word was said, only the money was given or what was to be done. Ali explains his presence by saying he came in to ask his father for a rupee to buy chunam; but he says he met his father coming down the stairs while he was going up and did not ask him there. Why should he take the trouble to go to the top of the house for a rupee when he saw his father on the stairs and he might have got it at once? In all other little circumstances, which are said to have occurred about that time, the witness Ali hopelessly contradicts his father. It is said that the ear-rings belonging to the complainant's wife were pawned when the loan of Rs. 30 was taken. Ali, however, deposes that the ear-rings were returned the same day, and in its place his gold chain and buttons were given to the Sidee. The Sidee says the ear-rings remained with him a week and were returned when money was repaid, and never received the gold chain referred to. Nor does it appear that the entry was cancelled, when the money was repaid or another entry made of the repayment of the money. The complainant's story is not supported by any reliable evidence and must be discredited altogether. He says he mentioned the facts to a Portuguese employe, named Aguiar, of the Health Department, on the evening of the 28th April, but it would be extraordinary, if after linching one Municipal officer not to molest him by cleaning his room, he should have told this to another Municipal officer on the same day. The probable effect would have been that the latter would have got the rooms cleaned or would have to be paid to leave them alone. As a fact nothing was done by Aguiar, and it was not until a month later that a complaint was made to a magistrate, and three weeks later that it was brought to the notice of the Municipal authorities. The accused's explanation is that a case of plague had occurred in the complainant's house and he went there on the 14th April and whitewashed and cleaned out the rooms and two privies. He has an entry of this in his memo-book, and it also appears in the official returns. It seems that the complainant objected to these cleaning operations, and went to Dr. Brogden, the medical officer, who, however, insisted on the work being done and it was done. He never went there on the 28th April. On that day his note book and the returns show that the accused was not at work; flushing gullies and white-washing rooms in a different part of the town. These entries are genuine and reliable and cannot be contradicted. The accused inclines to think that the charge is brought against him out of revenge by the complainant and out of jealousy by Aguiar, who wishes to supersede him. Without saying anything about these suspicions, I can only say that there is not the slightest evidence in support of the charge of taking a bribe, and that there is reason to think that the complaint is fabricated. The accused is discharged.

A PARIS correspondent states that the Emperor of Austria has just paid Sir Edmund Monson the high compliment of presenting him with his full length portrait in a general's uniform, a very fine work of art by the well-known painter, Herr Horowitz.

THE POONA TRAGEDY.

SEDITIOUS PRESS WRITINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE MAHOMEDANS.

A PUBLIC meeting of Mahomedans, convened at the instance of the Anjuman-i-Islam to express their abhorrence of the recent murders at Poona and to denounce seditious, disloyal, defamatory, and mischievous writings in the Urdu newspapers, was held last evening in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam College. The gathering was a large one, representing the wealth and culture of the various sections of the Mahomedan community. The hall was filled to its utmost, and several purdah ladies were accommodated on the gallery. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji, the Hon. Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharmsey, Nawab Mohshin-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Sirdar Haji Oomer Jamal, Dr. Khabja Abdulla, Messrs. Mir Aun Ali, Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mirza Hoossein Khan, Rahimtulla Khairaj, Ebrahim Ahmedi, Nazmuddin Tyebji, Haji Jakaria Ahmed Patel, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Karimbhoy Ebrahim, Dost Mahomed Allana, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, M. H. Hakim, Amiroodin Tyebji, Dawoodbhoy Mussabhoy, Sheik Adam Yusufbhoy, Jaffer R. Kadarani, Budrudin Abdulla Kur, M. Jaffer Makhi, Mahomed Bakar Lukman, Haji Gulam Hoosein Saheb, Molehali Sheik Adam, M. A. Jinnah, K. H. Japish, H. M. H. Kajiji, and many others. Before the commencement of the proceedings of the meeting, which were conducted in Urdu, General Gatacre arrived in the hall and was most cordially received by those present. The Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji, the President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, presided.

The Chairman, who was most enthusiastically received, on rising, said:—

The object of my convening this meeting is to express our abhorrence of the recent murders at Poona, and to denounce seditious, disloyal, defamatory, and mischievous writings in the Urdu newspapers. Every loyal citizen must morn the dastardly murders—must sympathise with the families of the murdered people and with the Government whom they served so well. Our duty is plain enough. We range ourselves firmly and decidedly on the side of Government and order. We denounce the miscreants and their horrible deeds. We pray they may be speedily brought to justice and receive the punishment they so richly deserve. It is fortunate that no suspicion rests on the Mussalmans. This is due to their well-known loyalty and the good sense and moderation of their leaders, and to the absence of any disloyal or seditious writings on their part at Poona. It is, however, most unfortunate and sad that the Hindu community of Poona, as a whole, or any large section of it, should be suspected. I do not believe this suspicion to be well founded. It seems to me impossible that any respectable, or educated, or enlightened Hindu gentleman, whether Maratha or not, could in the slightest degree be connected with it. It seems equally incredible that any such gentleman could have designed it or instigated it, or directly or indirectly suggested it. It must be the act of some fanatics maddened by some supposed wrongs or imaginary aggression. The operations of the Poona Plague Committee, which, however, good or benevolent or useful in themselves, caused such grave dissatisfaction among the more ignorant and thoughtless people may possibly afford a clue. Any other motives do not seem to be sufficient to account for the murders so far as I can judge. Possibly there was a conspiracy. Several people seem to have been evidently concerned in these murders. But this of itself, without further proof, does not justify an attack upon the whole Hindu community,—much less upon the most advanced, the most respectable and the most liberally educated portion of it. It is these who know best, and therefore appreciate most, the blessings of British rule. They may grumble, murmur, denounce Government measures, ask for greater political privileges, indulge in rabid or thoughtless writings. But I absolutely decline to believe that they wilfully incite to murder or violence, or that their object is to turn out the British Government. Such a charge against the whole Hindu community, or even against the whole of the Mahratta community ought not to be made without the most conclusive evidence, and until such evidence is forthcoming I shall continue to be of opinion that it is unjust and unfair, and devoid of foundation. Foolish, stupid thoughtless or even rabid writing is one thing, and deliberate incitement to murder and violence is quite another thing. But we are not concerned with the Hindu community at this moment. We are concerned with ourselves. I have said above that no suspicion rests on the Mussalman community. Fortunately, there are not, so far as I know, any Islamic papers at Poona against which charges of disaffection or sedition can be brought. Can we say the same thing regarding all the Urdu newspapers published in Bombay? I acknowledge with pride and satisfaction that if we take India as a whole, the Mussalman newspapers are singularly free from seditious writings. I can say the same thing of many of the Mussalman newspapers published in Bombay. Unfortunately, however, there are black sheep among us in Bombay. There are some of the editors of which who seem to have no conception of their real duties. They have no idea as to what a newspaper really is or ought to be. Their sole object is to malign and defame everybody—provided only he is respectable and enjoys the esteem of his fellow-subjects, or does his duty either as an officer of Government or as an honest, public-spirited and high-minded citizen. The Government collectively, and the highest and the most prominent officers of Government individually, are the subject of outrageous attacks for which there can be suggested no possible justification. I do not believe they know the meaning of "disaffection" for which the offender is liable to be transported for life under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. They confound liberty with license and criticism with abuse. They are published by ignorant men with absolutely no knowledge of public affairs or the motives of Government, or the springs which move Government. They have no sense of the responsibility, and do not appear to understand the meaning or force or effect or tendency of the words they so glibly employ. They seem to think that the more they misrepresent the actions of Government or the motives of public officers,—the stronger and the fouler the language they use, the better will their papers sell, and this is all they care for. But it is not merely the officers of Government that these reptile papers attack. No respectable member of the community, however high his position, is free from the most malignant, the most shameful, and the most outrageous charges. Indeed the higher his position, the greater the esteem in which he is held, the more unimpeachable his honour and reputation, the more he is subjected to these disgraceful attacks. The writers know and take deliberate and malicious advantage of the fact that they are too contemptible to be taken notice of either by Government or by private individuals. This contemptuous telerance has, however, had a most pernicious effect upon these papers. They have become bolder and more hardened and more violent and outrageous. It is true that these scandalous writings do not circulate among the respectable classes, and I should be surprised if any single gentleman now present in this hall habitually subscribes to or reads or sees any of them. But unfortunately they circulate among the lower, the more ignorant, the more excitable and the more inflammatory portion of our community. They are read in the bazaars and the coffee-houses, and the more violent their language, the more eagerly they are purchased. One man reads—perhaps a hundred listen. Is not this a great evil? Is it not the duty of Government and of all loyal and honest citizens to put it down? Has it not reached a point when toleration is likely to be mistaken for weakness. What then is the remedy? Am I an advocate of repressive legislation? Am I suggesting the curtailment of the liberty of speech by any new enactment? Certainly not. The whole object of my convening this meeting is to prove that there is no need for any such measures,—that the remedy lies ready in the hands of Government and of the community, and that it has only to be used and applied to put an end to this evil. So far as Government is concerned, I believe the present law is amply sufficient. It gives perfect freedom of speech but punishes disaffection, that is, to say, punishes malicious attempts to produce in the minds of people feelings of enmity or hatred or discontent against Government. The explanation to section 124 A, which is absolutely necessary for the protection of honest journalists would not, in my opinion, afford any protection to that malignant type of newspapers to which I have referred. But it is this class—and this class only—that we desire to suppress. What I should advise is this. Let bygones be bygones. But let Government, let us all, let the Anjuman-i-Islam watch the newspapers carefully in future. If these seditious and defamatory writings are continued let the writers be prosecuted. We shall then see whether the present law is sufficient or not. I myself believe that there would not be the slightest difficulty in obtaining a conviction of the miscreants I have in view. But, gentlemen, in a case like this—it is not to Government that we ought to look. We have the remedy in our own hands. If none of us read them or tolerate them, directly or indirectly, these wretched papers would cease to exist to-morrow. It is to you then, and to these whom you can influence—it is to the good common sense and to the loyalty of the community at large—it is to their sense of fairness, justice, and honesty and leniency far more to any repressive legislation that I look for the extinction of this growing evil. I will now invite your attention to the resolutions, and all on the various speakers and place them before you in due course.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsey, seconded by Mr. Mahomed Hoossein Hakim, and supported by Mr. Sheik Adam Yusufbhoy, it was resolved "That this public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay, convened at the instance of the Anjuman-i-Islam, expresses its abhorrence and detestation of the dastardly crime committed at Poona on the night of the 22nd June, whereby the murder of two valuable officers of Government was perpetrated, and hopes that the authors of this foul and villainous deed will be soon detected and brought to justice."

On the motion of Mr. Budrudin Abdulla Kur, seconded by Sirdar Haji Oomer Jamal and supported by Nawab Mohshin-ul-Mulk Bahadur, it was resolved "That this meeting deprecates the improper and mischievous writings, which appear in some of Urdu and Mussalman newspapers, and wishes to put on record its sense of displeasure at such writings, which are resented to by the sensible portion of the community." This terminated the proceedings of the meeting.

The following letter has been addressed to the brother of the late Mr. C. W. Rand, I. C. S.:—

SIR,—In accordance with a resolution passed at an informal meeting held the other day, at my house, I have the honour to address you in the name of the meeting and to assure you of the sincerest sympathy of the people of Ratnagiri in your sad bereavement.

The few speeches made at the meeting showed the high appreciation in which the late Mr. Rand was held while he was in this District as an Assistant Collector, and the deep and genuine grief felt at his premature death brought about by the recent cowardly attack made on him by somebody still undetected. Our earnest prayer is that the Most High may sustain you and his relatives in this sore bereavement.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. DESAI, Pleader, Ratnagiri.

SYMPATHY FROM SURAT.

At a special general meeting of the Surat City Municipality, held in the Municipal hall, on Tuesday last, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this Corporation have received with deep and profound regret the extremely sad news of the death of their late President, Mr. W. C. Rand, who was so kind, conscientious, and painstaking in the discharge of his duties. That while expressing their utmost abhorrence at the dastardly crime which resulted in his death, this Corporation request their President, Mr. R. A. L. Moore, to convey on their behalf, to Mrs. Rand, an expression of their sincere sympathy and condolence for the sad and irreparable loss that has befallen her and her children. That as a mark of respect to his memory the Corporation do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

MEETING OF CONDOLENCE.

At a Committee meeting of the Poona Indian Christian Association, held on Tuesday evening, the following resolution was passed, expressing detestation of the crime committed on the night of the 22nd June last and sympathizing with Government. The resolution was sent to Mr. Lamb, the Collector of Poona:—

Resolution.—The Committee of the Poona Indian Christian Association desire to express on behalf of the (Protestant) Indian Christian community of this city, their horror and detestation, and deeply sympathize with the Bombay Government at the dastardly outrage committed on the night of the 22nd June last, which deprived the Government of the services of two valuable and devoted officers. The Government need not be assured of the unswerving loyalty of the Indian Christian community, a community which owes its peace and prosperity to the very existence of the benign and tolerant rule of the British-Indian Government. Its loyalty is second to none, and the Government can in any emergency count upon its active support and sympathy. The Committee sincerely trust that the perpetrators of the cowardly deed will eventually be tracked and condign punishment be meted out to them. Poor and humble as our services may be, we place them loyally at the disposal of Government to be made use of in any and whatever manner the Government may deem proper. The Committee also desire through Government to express their heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Ayerst and Mrs. Rand at their sad bereavements.

D. S. SAWARKAR,
Secretary, Poona Indian Christian Association.

THE SUGGESTED FINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If your correspondent "S. B. V." in your issue of yesterday, will be so good as to refer to my letter of the 6th inst. he would observe that I did not suggest that "the Poona citizens should be made to pay such a large sum until and unless the perpetrators of the murders are found out." What I said was "punish all the preachers of sedition there (in Poona) since the late Mr. Rand, I. C. S., took charge of the Plague Committee, by fining them the value of two Pensions of £500 per annum each to the widows of the deceased officer with £100 per annum to each of their children, until they attain majority. I believe it would give universal satisfaction to all loyal citizens, whether European or Native, in Poona." Again "S. B. V." says "my friend lays too much stress on the word 'seditious,' but I do not think he comprehends the meaning of the word in its real sense, and I dare say that the articles that appeared in the Vernacular papers were not at all of a seditious character, but even simply meant to induce people to represent themselves to Government for redress through proper channels." My complete answer to this sophistry also: If my friend "Pro Bono Publico" keeps quiet until the murder is solved. Has he got the party up his sleeve? Quotations from the *Pioneer's* Poona correspondent of the 2nd instant in their issue of the 7th Idem. . . . But it is everywhere asked: is no action to be taken against the seditious organs in the press which week after week pour forth its treasonable rubbish for the intellectual nourishment of the people? But whatever these individuals may say now with the idea of explaining away their share in the matter the fact remains that, whoever may have been the actual murderer, the inflammatory and seditious articles which havef or months past appeared in the Native Press have very much to answer for. Mrs. Ayerst continues to bear up very well under the great shock which she sustained. Incredible though it may seem, the Government have intimated that she cannot be given a passage home as such is not sanctioned by the regulations. Mrs. Ayerst ought surely to be treated generously by Government, both in the matter of a passage home and a pension. At present she is entitled to the merest pittance only, and it is earnestly to be hoped that for once the regulations may be departed from and a proper pension allotted to her. She will go home by the next mail steamer, so there is no time to be lost if anything is to be done in the way of providing her with a passage. Had the writers of these "seditious" articles been deported to the Andamans before the good people of Poona were astir the morning after the murders they would have met with a portion of their deserts, for in a sense they are worse than the actual murderers, for they by their seditious writing instigated the foul crime.—Yours, &c.,

July 8. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE SARVAJANIK SABHA IN EVIDENCE.

The Sarvajanik Sabha which was forbidden to address Government on any public matter has addressed Mr. R.A. Lamb, I.C.S. Collector, Poona, on the subject of the recent riots. Their letter reads as follows:

Sir,—I have been directed by the Managing Committee of the Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona, to forward to you the accompanying resolutions passed at a meeting of the Committee held on 5th July 1897, and to request that you will be good enough to communicate the same to the Government. I beg also to request that you will kindly convey to the relations of the late Lieutenant Ayerst, and Mr. Rand I. C. S. the deep sympathy of the Sabha in the sad bereavement caused by the shocking event of the night of the 22nd June last.—I have, &c.,

V. R. PATAVARDHAN,
Chairman, Managing Committee,
Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

Resolutions—Passed on 5th July 1897. 1. The Sabha records its deep and sincere feelings of sorrow for the murderous attacks, by unknown assassins, on Lieutenant Ayerst, and Mr. Rand the Chairman of the Poona Plague Committee on the night of the 22nd June, and the shocking deaths of the two officers resulting therefrom which have cast a deep gloom over the whole city, and also its sense of abhorrence for the dastardly and heinous crimes.

2. The Sabha earnestly desires, and expects that the authors of the terrible crimes will be soon detected and brought to justice, and feels it its solemn duty to co-operate with the authorities, by all means in its power, to detect the crime, and have the real culprits punished according to law.

3. The Sabha thinks that under the circumstances no political character can be ascribed to these tragic and mournful events for the crimes may be the manifestations only of private revenge, wickedness or fanaticism.

A POONA RESIDENT'S VIEW.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

AN old resident in Poona writes: "Although ten days have elapsed since the commission of the terrible tragedy of which I sent you a notice in my last letter I regret to say that so far no one has been arrested in connection with the affair. The assassins and their instigators are still at large. Most of us are strongly of opinion that it would not be necessary to go far to find the latter, but it is probable that the actual perpetrators of the deed have by this time been spirited away into distant parts. It is of course stated that the police are in possession of a clue and they wisely preserve complete silence on the subject, but it is very disappointing that their investigations have so far had no tangible result. The reward of twenty thousand rupees offered by Government for any information which will lead to the conviction of the conspirators has bee every where published, and placards announcing the fact meet one at every turn, but so far no one has come forward to claim it. There can be little doubt, judging from all previous Indian experience, that if this were some ordinary crime perpetrated by budmashes the largeness of the reward would have before this induced some one of the assassins to come forward and betray his colleagues. The fact that no one has done so is regarded as a still further proof that this crime is distinctly one having a political origin and object. Also it is evident that there are wealthy men concerned in it, men who can make it worth while to forego even so large a reward as twenty thousand rupees. This I know as a fact to be the opinion of some of the most experienced police officials in the Presidency.

But although there has been no direct evidence forthcoming so far, tending to incriminate any particular parties, there has come to light during the last week an immense mass of evidence which almost conclusively proves the correctness of the impressions formed by the great majority of us at the time of the murders. We believe that the crime was the direct outcome of a political conspiracy which had long been hatching, and that this conspiracy was formed and fanned into action by certain of the more prominent persons of the Brahmin community. It is also clear to us that the native press, if not actually aware of what was going on, at least unconsciously did its best to create a feeling of unrest and hatred against the Government and its officials. You have already quoted some very pertinent extracts from the columns of the native press, extracts which are crammed as full of sedition and disloyalty as it is possible to imagine. Then, again, from all sides come innumerable proofs that the whole native community appear to have been perfectly well aware that an outrage of some sort was going to be perpetrated on the night in question. When the very menials employed about one's house had evidently a knowledge of something about to happen it is in the last degree unlikely that the more prominent natives should have remained in ignorance. I have heard of quite a number of cases in which servants who had been in the service of their employers for years and who were known to be perfectly well, refused to drive to Ganeshkhind on the 22nd ultimo on pleas of sickness and the like. Others, again, on the return journey, before the murders had been committed, refused to drive beyond a certain part of the road, and the occupants had to walk on until they could get another conveyance. It is inconceivable, too, that the coachmen of Mr. Rand and Mr Ayerst did not hear the shots which were fired within a few feet of them, as they now state. It is true that there were fire-works being let off on the night in question, but these were neither so many, so loud, nor so near as to prevent the hearing of the report of a pistol fired a few feet away. Another remarkable thing is that although it was noticed that there were numbers of natives in groups scattered along the road to Ganeshkhind on the fatal night, yet there appeared to be no women amongst them, which is totally at variance with the usual custom in these parts, women turning out to see tamashas in equal if not greater numbers than men.

As indicated in my last letter grave doubts are expressed regarding the part played by the native police. The manner in which the Kirkee carriages were all compelled to go round by the Poona road, an innovation which was absolutely uncalled for and unordered, would seem to betray a knowledge of the assassins' designs and a conspiracy with them to allow no one to escape by the Kirkee road. If the police were worth their salt and had patrolled the road to Ganeshkhind properly the murders could never have taken place.

Mrs. Ayerst continues to bear up very well under the great shock which she sustained. Incredible though it may seem, the Government have intimated that she cannot be given a passage home as such is not sanctioned by the regulations. The official who is unable at such a time to depart from his hidebound regulations should make a model bureaucrat and get on to the highest posts in the Government. Mrs. Ayerst ought surely to be treated generously by Government both in the matter of a passage home and a pension. Poona is fined to the extent of a lakh on account of the special police force. It is a pity Government did not make it two and a half lakhs and set aside one and a half to form a pension fund for the women who are the greatest sufferers of all by the recent outages. It will be most discreditable to Government if something is not done for her. At present she is entitled to the merest pittance only, and it is earnestly to be hoped that for once the regulations may be departed from and a proper pension allotted to her. She will go home by the next mail steamer, so there is not time to be lost if anything is to be done in the way of providing her with a passage.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The *Pioneer* writes:—The Anglo-Indian Press. . . would never have heard of Mr. Tilak's existence up till a few days ago but for the curious movement known as the Ganpati Mella, with which his name has been prominently associated. Our knowledge of this Ganpati Mella is derived from a curious memorial submitted to Lord Sandhurst so long ago as January last, in which the Government of Bombay was implored to suppress the movement as offensive to the Mahomedans and to many classes of Hindus. It was footed by the names of three Mahratta gentlemen and one Mahomedan, who are presumably well known persons in Poona and Bombay, and we are entitled to believe that the description they give of the movement is in the main correct. The gravamen of their complaint was that it is a studied offence to the Mahomedans. The religious ceremonies performed in honour of Ganpati, or Ganesh, are described by the memorialists as a parody of the usages of the Mohurrum; the images of the elephant headed deity being placed in taboot-shaped shrines and worshipped to the accompaniments of street processions, banners and music. The complainants assert that the whole of this ceremonial has been brought into existence since the Hindu-Mahomeden quarrels of three years ago; and that its object is to keep open and aggravate the bad feelings then engendered. If half of what is said can be substantiated the Government appears to have been strangely negligent in not putting down the mischievous cult long before this. Governments in India will always continue to treat the old worships with a nice respect, but there is no room for new ones that rise out of mundane antagonism and draw their nutriment from politics. The songs sung at the festivals of the new Ganpatiism are specially composed and circulated as leaflets. The majority of them, it is said, are on political subjects. "References are made to the slaughter of cows therein, and appeals are made to the people to rebel as Shivaji did" . . . "the former misrule and cruelties of the Moslem Government, the proverty of the people which is represented in the songs as the direct result of the British Government; the imposition of heavy taxes and the exchange compensation—the topics of the day are sung with zest under the cloak of religion." The name of the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak coupled with that of one Sirdar Hurryhur Pandit, is expressly given by the memorialists as the chief organiser of this mischievous masquerade: and a very pretty reputation it seems to be for a gentleman who has been called to take a part in the making of the laws, that he should stand accused with inciting the people to resist the Government and its officers on the one hand, and on the other with organising an elaborate movement to keep open the breach between Hindus and Mussalmans.

The *Englishman* is inclined to think that the principles of Lord Lytton's Act should be applied with the utmost severity against all those irresponsible papers which have admittedly done so much to inflame the minds of the people in Poona. We are the more inclined to advocate strong measures adds our contemporary by the tone adopted by the Bengali vernacular press with regard to the outrages. Instead of sympathising with the Government and condemning the attitude of the Bombay vernacular press, an attempt is made to justify these cold-blooded assassinations by asserting that the people of Poona were justly exasperated by the harshness with which the plague precautions were carried out by the responsible officials. When such a tone is adopted by the Bengali press we are impelled to believe that if the plague had broken out in Calcutta the officials of Bengal would have met with the same obstruction and very probably have been attacked in the same bloodthirsty spirit of revenge. We are glad to notice that the Bombay Government, besides offering a large reward for any information leading to the arrest of the offenders, has with commendable promptitude quartered a strong force of punitive police on Poona for a period of two years, to be paid for by the refractory townsfolk. It would be appropriate if the editors who have done so much to vilify the administration and libel its officers were made to pay a large portion of the cost of the punitive force. In the meantime we can only wait in the hope that the leaders of the conspiracy will be discovered soon and brought to justice. Meanwhile we sympathise with the Bombay Government in the loss it has sustained. The shock to public feeling all over India has been immense, and when we recollect that other plague officers have received similar threatening letters, and that no clue has so far been obtained, we cannot help expressing a hope that no minor considerations will prevent the Government from adopting the very strongest measures to preserve order and protect its servants. As long ago as April last General Gatacre got a letter threatening his life unless he gave up his work in connection with the plague regulations; but, indeed, the existence of a widespread and formidable plot in abundantly proved by indisputable evidence.

The *Hindu Patriot* writes:—We hope Lord George Hamilton will not be so ill-advised as to sanction the re-enactment of the Gagging Act. If any Native journalists have confounded liberty with licence, let them be singled out and punished. But let not the whole press be punished for the delinquencies of a few of its members. It would be a very queer commentary on the vaunted liberalism and toleration of the British Indian Government, if the auspicious year of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the Sovereign's reign were to be signalized by the forging of fresh fetters for a people already in a state of bondage. If the Conservatives gag the Native Press of India the Liberals are sure to repeal the Act as soon as they come back to office, but we hope the Secretary of State for India will not allow his mind to be influenced by a passing wave of passion and prejudice.

DEATH OF THE MUNICIPAL CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

We greatly regret to announce the death of Mr. Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, Chief Accountant of the Bombay Municipality, which took place yesterday afternoon in the forty-ninth year of his age, at his residence on the Breach Candy Road. Mr. Sorabjee attended to the duties of his office till 7 o'clock on Tuesday last. He felt slightly indisposed on Wednesday from fever brought on by an old complaint; and although treated under the combined skill of Dr. Hatch, Dr. Sidney Smith, Dr. Dosabhoy Cowasjee Patel, and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, he took a sudden turn for the worse and died at 3 p.m. yesterday. Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, on hearing of the sad occurrence, ordered the Municipal Offices to be closed out of respect to the memory of the late Chief Accountant. The deceased gentleman was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was courteous to all; and although a hard task-master, working himself and making all his subordinates work till late hours every day, he had by his tact and genial disposition, won the good-will and affection of them all. In the private relations of life, Mr. Sorabjee was charitable, and even generous to all those who sought his help, and who will deeply feel his loss.

A matriculated student of the Elphinstone College, Mr. Sorabjee joined the Municipal service in August 1865 as a clerk on Rs. 50 a month under Major Thacker, then Controller of Municipal Accounts, the old Bench of Justices having then in their hands the supreme control of the Municipal affairs of the city. The designation of Controller was subsequently altered to that of Chief Accountant in the time of Mr. W. G. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner, who bestowed the appointment on Mr. Sorabjee on the 1st January 1875. He worked zealously and assiduously in the performance of his responsible duties, and found an able and experienced assistant in Mr. Manekshah Cowashah Taleyarkhan, who still holds the post of Assistant Chief Accountant. In January 1881, the designation of Chief Accountant was altered to that of Controller in the time of Mr. J. H Grant, Commissioner; and was once more changed to that of Chief Accountant in September, 1888, when Sir Charles Ollivant held the office of Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Sorabjee's predecessors in office were Major Thacker, Mr. W. Maidment, and Mr. James Thorburn; but Mr. Sorabjee beat the record in length of service, and in regard to the high opinions he gained from successive Municipal Commissioners such as Sir Theodore Hope, Mr. Peile, Mr. Pedder, Mr. Ravenscroft, Mr. J. H. Grant, Sir Charles Ollivant, Mr. Acworth, and the present Commissioner, Mr. Snow. During a service of nearly a quarter of a century, the deceased gentleman took only one furlough, namely, in April, 1894, for sixteen months, which he utilised in visiting the different countries of Europe, and resumed charge of his office in August, 1895.

Sir Theodore Hope said of the deceased that he invariably found him zealous and able; and he had one of the clearest heads for figures he had ever known. Mr. Ravenscroft said Mr. Sorabjee had quite fulfilled the high expectations he entertained with reference to him when he appointed him to act as Chief Accountant. In 1879, the Bombay Town Council recorded their opinion in a review of the administration report that Mr. Sorabjee shared largely with Mr. Grant the credit of a vastly improved condition of Municipal finance Mr. Acworth wrote of Mr. Sorabjee in very flattering terms as follows:—"Several of the most distinguished members of the service to which I belong, and who have filled the office of Municipal Commissioner before me have recorded their opinions of Mr. Sorabjee's merits in terms of eulogy not often used. With all that they have said I fully agree. Not only is he as an accountant as capable and as indefatigable as any man I have ever known, but in the higher sphere of Financial Administration the lucidity of his understanding and the soundness of his judgment have been of more value to me and to the Municipality than I can express.

In all cases concerning the raising of loans, the purchase and realization of investments and so on, I have found Mr. Sorabjee's advice to be wise and prudent. In the long battles which have been fought during my administration over the questions of extending the terms of our Water Works Loans and of obtaining freedom from the law which confined us to the Presidency Bank, the victories that have been won are in no small measure due to Mr. Sorabjee."

It was in December, 1886, that the deceased attained to his present rate of salary, Rs. 1,200 per month. In January this year, the Corporation granted him a personal allowance of Rs. 250 a month from 1st March 1897. At a meeting of the Corporation held in January last, Sir George Cotton moved that a personal allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem be granted to the present Chief Accountant, Mr. Cooper. In support of this Mr. Cotton remarked that he always believed in the responsibility of the Executive, and would be the last man to propose an increase in the salary of Municipal officers unless their claims were very strongly supported by the Commissioner. Every member of the Corporation had implicit faith and confidence in Mr. Snow, their Municipal Commissioner, who testified to Mr. Cooper's services by stating in writing that Mr. Cooper had rendered splendid services to the Municipality and had saved them lakhs and lakhs of rupees by his prudence and foresight in financial skill and acumen in reference to the investments of loans. The Commissioner entertained the highest opinion of Mr. Cooper's ability as Chief Accountant and Controller, and had recommended that his meritorious and valuable services should be rewarded. The personal allowance was granted; but Mr. Sorabjee Cooper has not lived to enjoy it. He leaves behind him two grown-up sons and six daughters. His funeral takes place this morning.

RESUSCITATION OF DAMAUN MUNICIPALITY.

The Municipal Corporation of Damaun (Upper and Lower) which had apparently ceased to exist since last February, in the beginning of this year, consisted of Mr. Diogenes Mascaranas as president, Mr. Francis Continho as vice-president, and Dr. John Moniz, Messrs. Javershaw Bhogilall, Innocenio da Cunha, Emiliano Fernandes, and Esoob Abdulla Tava as members. Since the month of February no meeting was held, and the members remained perfectly apathetic, when it was incumbent upon them to corporate with the authorities to put down the plague. His Excellency the Governor seems to have reported very unfavourably upon the conduct of the Corporation to the Supreme Government, under whose reproaches the Corporation was raised from its moribund condition to activity. The first meeting took place on Tuesday, in the Government school at Lower Damaun, when Messrs. Javersha, Moniz, Fernandes, and Da Cunha, the present members, were present, and in the absence of the other absent members under one of the rules of the Municipal Code, Messrs. Diago Brito and Ahmed Moosaji, the old members, were requisitioned to, and did also attend. It was proposed by Mr. Diago Brito, that Mr. Ahmed Moosaji should be elected chairman, to which Mr. Da Cunha raised an objection under the Code that Mr. Ahmed was not a present member, and he was only called as a substitute. The objection was upheld, and Mr. Javershaw called to the chair. The only business transacted was to pass bills for the payments of servants of the Municipality and charges incurred for them amounting to Rs. 500.

SHIPPING CASUALTY.

We learn that the steamship Matin of Dundee, Captain Archer, was towed into the port on Sunday last, about noon in a disabled condition, by the Port Trust tug Richmond Crawford. On Saturday, the 2nd Officer and 4th Engineer of the abovenamed vessel arrived in one of the ship's boats, having come a distance of about 15 miles to report the accident to the Port authorities, who at once lent the services of their tug and crew to go the steamer's assistance. The weather being very boisterous the tug had some difficulty in making fast to the disabled steamer. After the steamer had been berthed at the James Wharf it was found on examination that the High-pressure and intermediate cylinder casings had burst owing to a flaw in the metal causing great damage—fortunately no one was killed but the Chief Engineer, Mr. Ross, was rather badly scalded on the arms. The loss is estimated to be from Rs 50,000 to Rs. 60,000. We are given to understand that the work of repairs has been placed in the hands of Messrs. T. Cosser & Co, the well-known Engineering firm who last year so expeditiously repaired the B I S N Company's Steamship Java, when she was cut down in the Karachi harbour by one of the Hall Line Steamers. There is little doubt that this firm, having the best appliances available, will carry out the work to the entire satisfaction of the owners.—*Sind Times.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Ward		Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba			8
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1		
	Fort, Southern			
	Fort, Northern			
	Esplanade			
B	Mandvie			24
	Chukla			
	Oomarkhari			
	Dongri			
C	Market			12
	Dhobi Talao			
	Fanaswady			
	Bhuleshwar			
	Khara Talao			
	Kumbharwada			
D	Khetwady		*Nil.*	8
	Girgaum			
	Chowpatty			
	Walkeshwar			
	Mahalakshmi			
E	Mazagon			19
	Tarwady			
	Second Nagpada			
	Kamatipura			
	Tardeo			
	Byculla			
	First Nagpada			
F	Parel			5
	Sewri			
	Sion			
G	Mahim			1
	Worli			
	Water Division			0
	Non-Resident & Unknown			3
	Total......	1	*Nil.*	80
	Total to date...	12,640	10,692	

OFFICIAL TRANSFERS AND PLAGUE APPOINTMENTS.

Surgeon-Captain J. Lloyd-Jones has been appointed Member of the Poona Plague Committee, vice Surgeon-Captain W. Beveridge, with effect from the 3rd July. Surgeon-Major A. W. F. Street has been appointed a Member of the Committee, with effect from the date on which he resumes charge of his appointment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District.

The services of Mr. E. H. Hankin, M.A., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 10th June.

The services of Surgeon-Major J. I. Routh, A.M.S., and of Surgeon-Captain H. F. Cleveland have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

he Quarantine Camps where in coming passengers from infected parts of the Presidency are detained for a few days before being allowed to go into the town and mix with the general population contain 300 men. The shed put up to detain pilgrims at Wari Bunder contains 188 hadjis, while the camp at Mallet Bunder had on Wednesday morning 121 passengers detained under quarantine rules, including the three new admissions made on the previous day.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

Four fresh cases of cholera were reported in Bombay on Wednesday morning, while out of the previously recorded cases 3 proved fatal.

PATIENTS IN THE HOSPITALS.

Sixteen patients are now lying under treatment in different plague hospitals as under:—

Hospitals.	Remaining.
Bhattia	2
Lohana	4
Jain	2
Adamji Peerbhoy	1
Parsee	7
Total......	16

PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

Dr. Wilkins, Special Medical Officer at Cutch Mandvie, on Wednesday, telegraphed to the Plague Committee stating that 4 deaths were caused by plague, of which 3 occurred in the city and one in the hospital. The total mortality from all causes was 5. Forty-five plague patients were lying in the hospital.

THE BOMBAY MORTUARY RETURNS,

AVERAGE DAILY MORTALITY DURING THE PLAGUE.

The mortuary returns published officially during the plague give the following results, showing the weekly total of deaths from all causes and daily average for each week (exclusive of decimals):—

Week ending	Total for the week.	Daily Average.
Sept 22	647	92
Sept 29	720	103
Oct 6	791	113
Oct 13	634	91
Oct 20	606	87
Oct 27	698	100
Nov 3	668	95
Nov 10	623	89
Nov 17	704	101
Nov 24	760	109
Dec 1	772	110
Dec 8	1,051	150
Dec 15	1,310	187
Dec 22	1,416	202
Dec 29	1,853	264
Jan 5	1,711	244
Jan 12	1,638	234
Jan 19	1,758	251
Jan 26	1,721	245
Feb 2	1,645	235
Feb 9	1,911	273
Feb 16	1,728	247
Feb 23	1,650	235
Mar 2	1,484	212
Mar 9	1,326	189
Mar 16	1,258	180
Mar 23	1,139	162
Mar 30	1,141	163
Apl 6	1007	144
Apl 13	970	139
Apl 20	836	119
Apl 27	671	96
May 4	638	91
May 11	558	80
May 18	547	78
May 25	541	77
June 1	500	71
June 8	585	84
June 15	531	76
June 22	501	71
June 29	549	84
July 6	550	78

THE KHIMJI EPIDEMIC.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION.

Mr. Khimjee Heerjee Kayani, who claims to be the only one volunteer still operating in the work of house-to-house inspection, writes to us:—It is very well known that Mandvie was the place where first cases of bubonic plague originated, and it being not yet gone from there persons suffering from the disease are yet now and then detected in this locality. The most dangerously insanitary and filthy portion of Mandvie is the Coliwada, where a large number of houses are quite unfit for human habitation, and are worthy of being given a visit for examination by some of the persons who take an interest in knowing how the poor people in Bombay reside. On the 1st inst., with Dr. Contractor and the general staff, I entered the Coliwada, divided ourselves in several parties. Several lanes and houses were carefully inspected, and on our return we found a person, named Devji Tookaram, 25 years of age, a Gahati, on the public road. He was suspected, and on being medically examined, was found to be suffering. He was taken to his house, No. 105, Sattal, which was again inspected. The case being not so serious was allowed to remain in the house, and a prescription was given to him. We visited him in the evening, when he was found rather worse, so accordingly we had him removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. On the 2nd inst., our search party again inspected the Cooliwada, where we found a Marathi girl, named Gopi Rabaji, 6 years old, suffering from bubonic plague, and subsequently removed her to the Arthur Road Hospital. Gopi's residence No. 101-2, Doongri Cross Lane, was minutely examined, but no other case was detected. On the 3rd inst., our party carried on a house-to-house inspection in the De Souza and Samuel streets, but no case was found during the inspection. A cholera case—Gopibai, wife of Vithoba, was reported on this day. On the 4th inst., our party succeeded in detecting two plague cases from Coliwada Cross lanes, the names of the sufferers being Dada Lukaman, a Gahti, of 45 years, and Shunker Vithoo of the same community. The cases were removed to the Wari Bunder Hospital. On the 5th inst., two cases—Vishnu Ranuba and Madu Nanji, were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital from the Jambli streets. On 6th inst., having received intimation, five children from the same house, of Maharathas, suffering from small-pox, were removed to the Arthur Road Hospital. Inspection was carried on yesterday in the lanes on the Argyle Road, but no case was found.

LOWER DAMAUN.

There were two deaths here, on Monday, one that of a *doobla* of Kharewadi, who died of plague, and the other caused by a fall from a tree. On Tuesday, there were also two deaths, one from protracted consumption and the other from carbuncle, and as to plague mortality it presented for the fourth time since the outbreak a clean bill. Now that the plague has died out, confidence is restored, and the tone of society is improved. The people have not been able to attend to their legitimate dry season work and have made no earnings; they have to fall upon the few ornaments made out of their savings to lavish upon the crafty priests, the mediums of their salvation, and they are resorting to the few surviving shylocks, and raising money in thousands by selling them dirt cheap or taking advances on usurious terms. They are not endowed with sufficient sense to know that in dealing with their ornaments they will drive a better bargain with their gamdhani (i.e., village proprietor), if they should apply to him, but they are deterred from taking that step by the consideration that they will not be able to obtain, at the same time, an advance of paddy for seed and maintenance, or the proprietor would claim the old balance. Thus the greedy shylocks are fattened at the cost ultimately of the proprietor, who holds word promises as his only security for advances made to them. This is one of the numerous mischiefs attributable to the cordon, the effects of which will afford sufficient materials to an enthusiast to write scores of tales of woe.

THE BOMBAY PLAGUE COMMITTEE AND THE PILGRIM SHEDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Bombay seems to have at last bidden good-bye to the plague, but it appears that the city can't bid good-bye to the quarantine regulations, which are in full operation at present. A notification embodying the Committee's resolution ought to have been officially sent before its coming into operation to the station-masters at the three stations for the information of the passengers. As passengers are daily coming, not knowing the new regulation, it is quite necessary that an official notification be sent to the three stations. All passengers detained under the new quarantine regulations are conveyed to the Malet Bunder, in dirty bullock carts, such as one daily sees on the Esplanade Road, carrying bale of cotton! Would it not be better to engagea few rekias or victorias for the purpose? The passengers land at 1 p.m., are taken to the shed at 3 p.m., and there the registration of their names, &c, takes an hour or two. They leave their respective villages early in the morning, and get nothing to eat for the whole day. No milk is supplied to them at the shed at any time, as it used to be during the past months,—even till June, I hear. There is not a sufficient number of lanterns for the use of pilgrims either in the kitchens or outside, where they sit to take their supper after night-fall. There are no lamps even at the gate. I think the Committee can easily supply four or five lanterns more for the use of the pilgrims. We, natives, have to take a bath and wash our clothes daily in the morning. At about 9 a. m. the pipes at the shed are only partially filled, and from early in the evening till the next morning they are all empty, and the thirsty pilgrims cry for water. It may be remembered that the passengers, (of whom there were 208 detained at the shed on Sunday last), have no vessels with them for preserving water. Many passengers cook their food individually or in separate groups. There are only four kitchens, each hardly 8 by 12ft., out of which two are occupied by the official cooks. Out of the remaining two, one is occupied by the Gujerathi Hindus and only one is available for the other Hindus. They can't accept the food prepared by the Bhayya of unknown caste. When one party has finished, another comes, and so on. On Sunday last, some pilgrims could not find any room available for sitting to eat their food till 2-30 p.m. As it is raining now, even the open space outside the shed cannot be used for this purpose. The Committee is, therefore, requested to sanction the erection of one more room within the compound and two or three more outside of it. By-the-bye, I may also say that it is desirable to extend the limits of the compound on the northern and western sides, so that more open space may be available for the use of pilgrims. On Sunday last, about twenty Brahmins complained, saying:—"We won't eat anything to-day—go and see how the flour supplied to us and the mutton supplied to others are both being weighed in one and the same balance." The Committee, I think, can easily remove this grievance by supplying two balances, one to be used for weighing mutton and the other exclusively for weighing flour, both being strictly ordered to be kept apart from each other. The pilgrims have no bedding and so they all have to use the mats kept in the shed. From the flies hovering about them in numbers, it clearly appears that the mats are never washed, and they look all dirty. The Committee will, I hope, supply new mats to the pilgrims from time to time, and either destroy or at least wash and disinfect the old ones. Many passengers come to Bombay on business, and when detained, have to write to relatives at home and to others in the town to say that they are detained in the quarantine camp. Last week, I myself supplied about thirty postcards, and yet more were wanted. A letter-box at the gate and a daily visit of a postman, having with him stamps and postcards for sale, will really be a blessing. I hope some responsible Native gentlemen may go to these sheds occasionally and learn from the pilgrims themselves how they fare, and report to the Committee accordingly. If men, who have already done so much to help and supplement the efforts of the Plague Committee, will go and see these sheds personally, they will certainly receive the best thanks of the native pilgrims, who really suffer much, but sit silent and do not speak to the doctor, simply because they "are afraid." General Gatacre, whose efforts are fortunately crowned with so much success, may like to remove these grievances, before his departure forEurope, and will in that case receive the blessings of the suffering pilgrims.—Yours, &c.,

G. B. VAIDYA.

P.S.—After writing the above, I received the Committee's reply this evening, to my letter to them, in which I had referred to some of these grievances, saying that the points noted by me are receiving their attention. I pray and trust that the points noted in this letter, too, will be taken into consideration.

July 7. G. B. VAIDYA.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITATION IN GIRGAUM.

WITH REFLECTIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

BY MR. TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI.

What follows is a brief description of the various localities which came under my personal observation on my daily rounds during the past 10 or 12 weeks. In my opinion the system of house-to-house visitation which has so materially contributed to stamping out the plague from Bombay has also done another greater good, and that is, it has brought the filthy quarters and the dark holes in the city to the notice of the search parties. The preservation of the health of a large and populous city like Bombay is, I freely acknowledge, a difficult task and the task becomes all the more difficult when the Health Department happens to be undermanned, as it was before the Government stepped in to combat the plague in Bombay. The system of house-to-house visitation by the Justices ought, I suggest, to be continued for some time more, and in addition to discovering concealed cases of the plague and enforcing segregation the Justices should be requested to note the ill-ventilated, filthy dark, undrained or overcrowded portions of their respective districts and to report them together with their remarks on the general condition of the locality under their personal observation and suggestions for its improvement. These suggestions should be preserved and collected and on the stopping of the plague placed before experts in Municipal matters or other proper authorities who could determine from them the exact direction in which their labours ought to be turned in laying the foundation of a "new Bombay." I am willing to admit that certain suggestions may appear costly, but no reasonable expense ought to be spared when the welfare of the whole city is concerned. Rome was not built in a day, nor can a "new Bombay" come into existence like the palaces in the Arabian Nights by the breath of a magician. We have, therefore, to wait patiently for gradual improvements to take place. The first step in the direction of every improvement is to ascertain exactly where it is of immediate necessity. To promote that object, suggestions of experts and of the citizens ought to be freely invited and collected. No suggestion—never mind how commonplace or how very far-fetched—ought to be discarded with contempt. Each should be duly considered and disposed of. There could be no better way of getting this one than by requesting each of the Justices who have been so unselfishly helping Government in their efforts to eradicate this fell disease to send in a report on the lines indicated above about the respective localities visited and inspected by them, with their suggestions as to what ought to be done to effect an improvement. A fund of information, the result of the daily labours of a number of well enlightened gentlemen will thus be forthcoming at no cost at all to Government. And what is more in the present condition of things the Justices have mostly volunteered their services in the localities where they are known and with which they are very familiar. This will make the task of reporting comparatively easy for them, and at the same time lend weight to their opinions and suggestions.

I would also suggest that in all localities where the Municipality widens or opens up new streets, the landowners with defective titles or those who bought their estates with defective titles at an under-value should have a right of compensation in proportion of what they really paid at the time of buying the estate plus the proportionate amount of rise in the value of the land and not the market value of the day.

Again if there is one lesson more than another which the plague has taught the Municipality and the Bombay public it is to reduce the population of overcrowded localities, such as Null Bazaar, Bhuleshwar, Mandvie, &c., by inducing the people to take up residences in distant and more healthy places in the suburbs of Bombay. To effect this, new roads where there exist none, to afford an easy access to what are now out-of-the-way places, should be constructed and other facilities in the shape of markets, municipal schools, police stations, post-offices, charitable dispensaries, free libraries, gardens, new railway stations and tram lines should be supplied. To help the police in its work respectable citizens of the locality should be created honorary magistrates with special powers to hear minor cases such as committing nuisance or throwing filth on public roads or of differences between tenants and landlords, such as the refusal or delay of the latter to whitewash, repair the leakage of water-pipes, improve ventilation, &c., or of difference, between neighbours in so far as one annoys the other by throwing dirt on his land or the roof of his house. This will save an amount of unnecessary trouble to the public of appealing to authorities in the heart of Bombay at a great distance from their homes and tend to equalize the burden of work on Government and Municipal officials and accelerate the creation of a "new Bombay."

A portion of the Girgaum Ward lying between the Charni Road on the east, Giraum Back Road on the north, Kennedy Bridge on the West, and Breach Candy Road or Girgaum Road on the south containing the following oarts, lanes and bye-lanes—viz: Vilayati Fanaswadi Bhatwadi, Jugonnath Tuckia's Oart Benham Hall Lane, Bhatvadi 2nd Lane, Bhatvadi 1st Lane, Malak Vadi, Vasanjee Pitamber's Oart, Paper Mill Lane, Parvati Bai's Oart, Bhaskar Shivram's Oart, Atmaram Swami's Oart, Rupjee Marwadi's Oart, Purshram Gopinath, Janardhan Gopinath's Oart and Duarte's Oart—has been under the close observation of Mr Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai from the commencement of the system of house-to-house visitation. These quarters are included in the European quarters by the Insurance Companies, and the rate of insurance on property here, is 2 annas per Rs. 100 of the insurance value, while those quarters which are recognized as the Native quarters" are charged at 3 annas per 100. But it will be noted with surprise that they are ill-ventilated and narrow that of the seven lanes which afford access to these quarters, five are blind lanes, two are hardly wide enough to allow a carriage to pass through, the only access through them being by foot. A portion of one lane is so narrow indeed that a man can hardly pass through it without squeezing himself. These will be reviewed in the order in which they have been named above.

VILAYATI FANASWADI.

Starting from Sir Mangaldas's house you find just opposite the Chunam Kiln Lane a narrow lane with a curious board "Vilazati Fanaswadi;" (a novel Fanaswadi) arresting your attention. It is a blind lane, south-west width, the north-west width , which could be easily widened, and a direct way communicating with the two roads—Breach Candy Road and Mathews Road,—could be constructed. Thus the south-west breeze would easily pass from Back Bay to the north-east. Why this lane has been so called is a puzzle to many, and many a curious explanation is suggested by persons living about the locality. Since houses of ill-repute exist in this lane, and Fanaswadi is and used to be very notorious for a similar unhappy possession, it is naturally and logically enough inferred by some that it is named after the Naikin of Vilayati or European extraction, having her house in this lane. But the correct explanation which is not likely to strike an observer at first, seems to be that a large English jack-fruit tree, called in Vernacular "Vilayati Fanas" grows near a cross in the lane, curiously enough just opposite the house above referred to. It is a lane which commences from Girgaum Back Road on the north, and after taking a number of turnings and windings, on the west side it joins the Paper Mill Lane, and eventually the Kennedy Bridge. Though the opening is narrow, it can easily be widened by purchasing a piece of open land from Dr. Prabhakar's compound adjoining it. This has already attracted the attention of the Municipality and a line for improvement has already been marked on this place. There are about twelve houses in the lane mostly tenanted by Hindus, and the portions between this and the Paper Mill Lane by the Portuguese, which are fairly clean and sufficiently ventilated. At present three houses are locked and two partly locked, but many of the residents are returning. The residents number about a hundred. Two plague cases occurred here. Three suspicious cases were found.

This lane can easily be converted into a straight broad road by opening a passage on the south through Mr. Vasanji Pitamber's compound through which people used to pass formerly, but which has been recently closed. It has a wide space in the middle, extending up to the Girgaum Road, which falls just opposite to the Mathews Rroad. This road, if opened, will not only be of great convenience to the local residents, but also to the public at large, as people alighting on the Grant Road Station and the Tramway Terminus generally pass from the Chunam Kiln Lane, and have to cross the lane on their way to Chaupati. It will also improve the present condition of the locality, and allow direct breeze from the sea on the south, especially as the locality is surrounded by three mills one on the south of the locality, the other on the west, and a third in the locality itself, at very short distances from each other. Those very directions from which people get the westerly sea-breeze are thus blocked up by mills, the smoke from which contaminates the air. The beds and clothing of the people are covered with particles of charcoal every day, and at daybreak when it is necessary to inhale pure air people find themselves surrounded with smoke in their very beds.

There is a night-soil depot on the western side, which also taints the breeze coming from the sea-side, and which also ought to be removed.

(*To be continued.*)

BOMBAY BRANCH, INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT UP TO 6TH JULY 1897.

	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Total amount subscribed	2,57,398	7	3			
" " Received				2,49,885	11	4
" " " from Central Fund				8,43,750	0	0
			Rs.	10,93,635	11	4
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Remitted to Sholapur	2,71,860	0	0			
" Bijapur	2,68,805	0	0			
" Ahmednagar	2,21,000	0	0			
" Khandeish	85,000	0	0			
" Nasik	85,000	0	0			
" Satara	74,033	0	0			
" Poona	54,000	0	0			
" Belgaum	19,272	11	0			
" Dharwar	6,000	0	0			
" Ratnagiri	1,324	5	0			
" Thana	1,141	8	0			
" Charges	1,428	3	3	10,88,864	3	3
Balance in Bank				4,771	6	1
Amount to receive						
Bombay	5,250	0	0			
Bhownagar	2,106	0	0			
Ahmedabad	112	13	6			
Kathiawad	43	14	5	7,512	11	11
				12,284	4	0

G. COTTON, Honorary Secretary.
GHELLABHAI HARIDAS, Auditor.
Bombay, 6th July, 1897.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE JULY STAKES.

The July stakes of 50 sovs. each., 30 ft.; for two-year-olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st, 11lbs.; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. New T. Y. Course. Closed 21st July 1896.

H R H the Prince of Wales's br f Mousme, by St Simon—Fanchette. Cannon	1
Mr L Brassey' ch c Poldo, by Amphion—Royalty Bradford	Dead heat. 2
Lord Ellesmere's b c Theon, by Hampton—Photinia	
Duke of Portland's b c Done, by Donovan—Neenah	3

(Winner trained by R. Marsh.)

Betting: 11 to 4 on Mousme, 10 to 1 againzt Poldo, 7 to 1 Theon.

Won by two lengths; dead heat between second and third.

PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES.

The Princess of Wales's Stakes of 10,000 sovs.; the second horse to receive 1,000 sovs., the third 500 sovs., the nominator of the winner 400 sovs., and the nominator of the second 200 sovs. out of the stakes; for then three and four-year-olds; three-year-olds to carry 8st. 7lb., four 9st. 5lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3lb.; those out of untried mares allowed 3lb.; those got by stallions advertised to cover at that time at less than 100 sovs. allowed 3lb., at less than 40 sovs. 6lb.; if claimed at the time of naming; maidens allowed 5lb.; allowances accumulative; any winner (handicaps and selling races excepted) of 500 sovs. to carry 3lb., of 1,000 sovs. 6lb., of 3,000 sovs. 9lb., or of the Grand Prix de Paris, the Derby, St. Leger or Newmarket Stakes, 12lb. extra; B. M.—250 subs, 28 of whom pay 10 sovs. each, and 405 sovs. each. Closed Sept. 1894.

Lord Rosebery's b c Velasquez, by Donovan—Vista. Watts	1
Mr H McCalmont's b c Knight of the Thistle, by Rosebery—The Empress Maud. Calder	2
Mr Leopold de Rothschild's b f Goletta, by Galopin—Biserta. Cannon	3
Sir F Johnstone's b c Vesuvian, by Royal Hampton—Fuse	0
Duke of Westminster's b c Regret, by Sheen—Farewell	0
Duke of Westminster's br c Labrador, by Sheen—Ornament	0
Sir J Mill r's br f Roquebrune, by St. Simon—St Margaret	0
Mr Wallace Johnstone's b c Mimic, by Galopin—Mimi	0
Mr Daniel Cooper's b f Lowly, by Common—Lonely	0

(Winner trained by W. Nightingall.)

Betting: 85 to 40 against Velasquez, 100 to 30 Knight of the Thistle, 100 to 6 Goletta.

Won by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.—*Asian.*

THE CALCUTTA RIOT.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTS TO STIR UP MISCHIEF

Between Shampuker and Manicktollah a large gathering of Mahomedan budmashes created a disturbance in the forenoon on Tuesday, and began pelting brickbats at the police, who turned out promptly and arrested three men. The others after a feeble stand ran away.

Several instances of lawlessness on the part of the Mahomedans were brought to light. A European lady with her two daughters while being driven in her gari were pelted with brickbats somewhere near College street and Bowbazar street by a small party of young natives, but fortunately escaped unhurt. Soon after the lady drove into the Lall Bazar Police Office, and made a complaint to that effect. On Sunday, a European lady residing in Chowringhi, while making purchases at the New Market, was assaulted by a Mahomedan butcher, who it is said, slapped her on the face. In another case one out of a group of native lads who were playing about in Sakaritollah on Sunday flung a stone at a young European girl, but she was saved from being hurt through a European lad who sharply stepped forward and intercepted the stone.

Within the past few days no fewer than 110 new members have been enrolled in the Presidency Volunteer Battalion and a great many more are expected to join the Battalion. Arms and ammunition have also been supplied to some of the local European School Cadet Companies to enable them to protect their respective institutions in case of an attack by the rioters.

Tha general belief still cherished among the rioters is that the ground on which the mosque stood, had been made a free gift to the Mahomedans by the late Babu Prosonno Kumar Tagore owing to the fact that the latter, during his life time had not realised any rent for the land and that no claim for the land had been made till Mr. Dunne as receiver to the Estate of the deceased gentleman, filed an ejectment suit against Hemut Khan the matwali of the mosque. It is said that if within eight days' time no settlement of the disputed land is arrived at, the riotors threaten to rise again and take forcible possession of the land. The latest reports go to show that the scene of the Tallah riot, at present, is conspicuously free from all signs of a disturbance although several Mahomedans still congregate on the road in front of the mosque for the purpose of worship.

THE NUMBER KILLED.

The wildest guesses are still being made as to the number of the rioters who have been killed. As we have said, popular estimates run up to a thousand and over, and the tendency is to "pile on the agony." It is impossible at present to give even approximate figures, but the statement to which we refer, may be safely set down as absurdly exaggerated. There can be no doubt, however, that the loss of life has been considerable and that to this cause must be ascribed the sudden collapse of the disturbance at the moment when it had reached a head.

A ZEMINDAR'S VIEWS.

Babu Charu Chundra Mullick, the Zemindar, sends us a long statement of what he saw of the riot. He was in front of the Presidency College on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock and heard people talking of the terrible riot at Tallah. With some friends he went as far as Machua Bazar, and found that some thousands of Moslems had assembled at the crossing of Harrison Road and Cornwallis street. He saw budmashes coming from Halliday street shouting out threats against the Europeans. For an hour and a-half, the Babu waited at the Christian Association, but did not see any actual fighting. His sircar, however, had seen a European assaulted at the corner of College street as he came out of a tram-car. The Sahib was described as being seriously hurt and lying unconscious in the street. The Babu asks, "Why did the police not watch Halliday street and Garatola when they knew the place to be the home of the Mussalmans undas?" The writer adds, "How can a pajji but become a mosque? If Government give way there will be a continual repetition of riots like those of Tallah and Shambazar. No mosque has been desecrated, no compromise can be thought of, and the decrees of the Courts must be upheld."

He is firmly convinced that the rioters will soon discover their mistake in trying to over-awe the authorities.

THE MAHOMEDAN LEADERS' STATEMENT.

The *Englishman* publishes the following letter:—On Thursday the 1st instant about 4 p. m., two Hindu gentlemen from Patheryaghatta, one Babu Jogindro Nath Sen, M.A., son of Babu Dwarka Nath Sen, Kabiraj, and the other an officer of Maharaja Sir Surendro Mohun Tagore called on Khan Bahadur Sirajul Islam at his house and told him that the Maharajas were very unsettled in mind to see the excitement that prevailed among the Mahomedans in connection with the small plot of land at Tallah and that they were very anxious to have the matter settled. They earnestly requested the Moulvi to use his influence in pacifying the commotion prevalent among the lower classes of the Mahomedans. The Moulvi said that so far as it lay in his power he as would do his best in such a cause. These gentlemen sured the Moulvi that Maharaja Sir Surendro Mohun Tagore with the consent of his brother had sent them and authorized them to say that the Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore was willing to give up the disputed land for the purpose of the mosque, and even was ready to contribute towards the erection of a pucca mospue if that would help in bringing about peace and order in the town. They entreated the Moulvi to accompany them to the Maharaja's house. But as the Moulvi was unable to go owing to his illness he sent for Moulvi Mohamed Tahir, a pleader of the High Court and Moulvi Abdul Hamid, the editor of *Moslem Chronicle* and asked their help. On the arrival of these two gentlemen the two Babus repeated their assurances in their presence. At that time another gentleman, named Sharafut Hussan, a teacher of the B. N. Institution who had come with Moulvi Abdul Hamid, was also present. On the repeated assurances of the two Babus, which there was no reason to disoredit, Moulvi Serajul Islam wrote a letter to Moulvi Abdul Hamid mentioning about the arrangement and the hope of a settlement, and asked him to go round and do his best to quiet the disturbances. At the request of the said two Babus, Moulvi Seyad Mohamed Tahir, accompanied them to Kolootollah. They first drew to the house of Mosaji and asked his help in the matter. Mosaji referred them to Haji Nur Mohamed and Moulvi Shamsul Huda. These two gentlemen were then found out and they with Moulvi Sayad Mohamed Jahir, Haji Abdur Razzak, and the said two Babus went to the Commissioner of Police at his office where they first met Mr. Showers and in the presence of Mr. Showers the said two Babus repeated what they had said to Moulvi Serajul Islam and other Mahomedans. Thereafter these Mahomedan gentlemen and the two Babus in company with Rai Jotindro Nath Mitter Bahadur, went to the Commissoner of Police and in the presence of Mr. James also the said Babus repeated what they had already said.

On leaving the Police station, the two Babus asked some of the Mahomedan gentlemen to accompany them to the house of the Maharaja. On which Haji Nur Mohamed and Moulvi Sayad Mahomed Tahir went along with those Babus to the Raj Bari at Patheryaghatta. This was at about 8 p.m. on Thursday. The two Babus then took Haji Nur Mohamed and Moulvi Sayad Mohamed Tahir upstairs to Maharaja Sir Surendro Mohun Tagore, who expressed on his own behalf and on behalf of Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore his anxiety and willingness to settle the matter. Sir Surendro Mohun assured the two gentlemen that his brother had agreed to give up the plot of land in dispute for the purpose of the mosque. Sir Sorindro Mohun then left these gentlemen to consult with the matter, and returning after about ten minutes told the two Mahomedan gentlemen again that his brother Sir Jotindro Mohun had given his assent to the arrangement and consented to give up the plot of land. On their expressing a desire to see Sir Jotindro Mohun they were told that at that late hour he could not be seen. Sir Sorendro Mohun was specifically asked whether a notification to the effect could be published and he told them that they could do so. Thereupon those two Mahomedan gentlemen, considering it perfectly safe to act upon the assurance of Sir Surendro Mohun Tagore in conjunction with several other Mohamedans, caused, the same night, a notification in Urdu to be printed and circulated referring to the settlement of the dispute and urging on the rioters to cease from making furher disterbances. No time was to be lost and the notification was drafted in the utmost hurry. Tae next morning at about 9 a.m., Haji Nur Mohamed with several other influential Mahomedan gentlemen interviewed Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore and was told for the first time that Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun had not agreed to give up his interest in the land nor did the matter rest wite him.

These are the facts and it is for the public to Judge

Serajul Islam.
Haji Nur Mohamed Juckeriah.
Syed Mohamed Tahir.
Abdul Hamid.
Ruhim Bux.
Mohamed Abdur Ruzack.
Bukhsh Ellahie.

"Women endure painful surgical operations much better than do men," said a medical traveller. "Men will receive frightful wounds without flinching, then act like babies at the sight of the surgeon's knife and needle. As a rule, the most robust nations bear pain with less fortitude than those noted for effeminacy. A native of Bengal will look placidly on while you saw off his leg, while your bold Briton must have an opiate before getting a tooth pulled. The Mexicans and Cubans endure pain much better than do the Americans, while a Turk will let a surgeon saw him to pieces without raising half the disturbance that a big German soldier will over the setting of a broken bone. But for a genuine stoic in the matter of patient long-suffering commend me to an Indian who has not been tainted with the white man's civilisation. There is no torture human ingenuity can devise that will break his nerve."

THE KEMPTON PARK BETTING CASE.

THE appeal of the defendants, the Kempton Park Race Course Company, Limited, from the decision of the Lord Chief Justice on May 31st last, to the effect, that according to the decided case of Hawke vs. Dunn it was illegal to use the enclosure for betting or to permit it to be used for that purpose, came up before the Master of the Rolls and six judges on the 17th ult. The plaintiff, a Mr. Powell, is a shareholder in the defendant company, and he brought an action for an injunction restraining the company from permitting the enclosure to be used for betting in contravention of the statute. The Lord Chief Justice, in deciding the case, said he was bound by the case of Hawke vs. Dunn, and granted the injunction asked for. And this was appealed against by the company, the best legal talent being retained for the argument of the appeal. Mr. Asquith, Q.C., and Mr. H. S. Cantley appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., Mr. Joseph Walton, Q.C., Mr. Charles Matthews, and Mr. Stutfield for the company. Long before their lordships took their seats on the bench the court was crowded, a large number of well-known racing men being present.

Sir F. Lockwood, in opening the case for the appellants, said that the appeal was from the judgment of the Lord Chief Justice on May 31st last, when the case came before Lord Russell, sitting without a jury. The action was one brought by a shareholder in the defendant company named Mr. Charles Powell, alleging that they as a company permitted certain illegal acts to take place upon their premises, and asking for an injunction. It would be most convenient for him and the court to read the claim, the defence, the particulars, and also state exactly what transpired when the case was before the Lord Chief Justice. The learned councel then proceeded to do this, and pointed out there were such statements made as left no dispute between the parties as to matters of fact. In the original particulars the only question of fact which was left in dispute was as to the knowledge of the defendants company as to what had taken place. The question, however, when the case came before the Lord Chief Justice was rectified. The question which the court had to decide was merely a matter of law. Sir Frank laid especial stress upon Mr. Asquith's statements as regards the admission by the defendant company that they knew that a certain number of bookmakers and of the general public visited the enclosures for the purpose of betting, either laying or backing.

The Master of the Rolls observed that it stood thus: That the defendants knew and in that sense permitted.

Sir F. Lockwood said that he did not want to dispute that his clients were perfectly well aware that betting was going on. The action was a friendly action, and it was the desire of all parties to obtain the decision of the highest court in the country. Sir F. Lockwood, continuing, said that on the authority of the case Hawke vs. Dunn, and with regard to the admissions made, Mr Asquith held that he was entitled to judgment.

The Master of the Rolls: I doubt whether a case determined in that way was binding on the Lord Chief Justice.

Sir F. Lockwood: Certainly my lord, but the Lord Chief Justice acted upon it and they were content.

Sir Frank proceeded to read the Lord Chief Justice's judgment, and afterwards referred to the case of Hawke vs. Dunn, and read the Court's judgment in the case, pointing out in the meantime that as Lord Justice Lopes had said it was a case stated by justices. The most important part of the judgment was the last paragraph, which meant that if they once had a certain course of conduct that course of conduct created a locality, that is "a place," within the meaning of the Act. He disired to call the attention of the court particularly to the preliminary preamble to be argued before the court. The first was whether this enclosure was "a place" within the meaning of the Act, and secondly whether the user, who was there with the knowledge of the defendants in the action, was a user within the meaning of the Act. He (councel) did not argue either side of the question in Hawke vs. Dunn, but it appeared to him that the latter part of the question was not argued at all; at least it did not appear so from the judgment in which there was only one slight reference to the user question. He only observed that the very important question had received only very scant treatment at the hands of the court for Crown Cases reserved. With regard to the statute which was called the Act for the suppression of Betting Houses, he remarked that Mr. Justice Hawkins referred to it by its wrong title. The learned judge called it frequently the Act for the Suppression of Betting, whereas it was no such thing. The preamble itself pointed out the kind of gaming for which it was intended to legislate. The Lord Chief Justice in his judgement had pointed out that at any rate from the beginning of the century betting had been carried on precisely as was described in the particulars. This Act was passed for the suppression of betting houses and a special class of gaming, which, at the time of its passing, had become prevalent. What that class of gaming was the Act did not specify clearly, but he hardly thought it applied to the class of betting such as was set forth in the particulars, and which, as the Lord Chief Justice had remarked, had been carried on for almost a century without challenge. If he might be permitted, he would read the statement of the Attorney General on the introduction of the bill.

The Master of the Rolls: I do not think we can allow that.

Sir F. Lockwood: It seems a little hard that the learned judge should take upon himself to say what was the intention of the Legislature and that I should not be able to show that he was absolutely wrong in that statement.

Lord Justice Rigby: The Attorney General is but one out of hundreds of members of the Legislature, and it is not for any one member to say what the bill means.

The Master of the Rolls: The House of Commons is a great and sacred place, but it sometimes takes the bit between its teeth and runs away. The Attorney General brings in a bill with the intention of suggesting that certain things shall be done, but the House of Commons takes the bit between its teeth and runs away.

Lord Justice Lopes: The kind of evidence you propose to submit has been rejected over and over again.

The Master of the Rolls: It means nothing at all. The Attorney General gets up and says a certain thing, and the ex-Attorney General gets up and contradicts him.—(Laughter.)

Lord Justice Rigby: Or the ex-Attorney General sees the Attorney General is wrong, and he may hold his tongue and allow him to remain in his delusion.

Sir F. Lockwood: I hope that was not your Lordship's experience.—(Laughter.)

The Master of the Rolls: We could not admit such evidence, but we shall disregard the learned judge's statement as to the intention of the Legislature.

Sir F. Lockwood: As all I had in view was to get your lordships to disregard it, I need not proceed further with this point.—(Laughter.)

The learned counsel then passed to the consideration of the words "or other place" in sections 1 and 2. Broadly, the first contention was that these words must refer to the words "house, office room," that preceded them.

The Master of the Rolls: Do you say that it must be something in the nature of a room.

Sir F. Lockwood: Something which is in fact occupied and controlled. By section 1 if the offence was committed in the place it became a common nuisance, and by section 2 was declared to be a common gaming-house.

Mr. Justice Smith: What happens then?

Sir F. Lockwood: The place could be raided.

Mr. Justice Smith: But under section 2 what is the effect of making it a gaming-house under the Act?

Sir F. Lockwood: It is a gaming-house within the meaning of the Act of 1845, and a warrant could be issued for the purpose of entering and arresting persons found there.

Mr. Justice Lindley: You get that in section 11 and 12 of this Act.

Mr. Justice Smith: Section 2 is surplusage.

Sir F. Lockwood: If this enclosure is a place within the meaning of the Act, it is perfectly open to the police to seize all persons found there.

The Master of the Rolls: To seize all persons found there, though they have no intention of betting, to take them to the police station, and search them.

Mr. Justice Rigby: In a gaming-house, if a man goes without intending to play he is equally liable.

Sir F. Lockwood: Certainly. The game that is played there is an unlawful game. Betting is not unlawful.

The Master of the Rolls: It is very awkward in the umbrella case, because an innocent lady might walk under the umbrella which is a place and a gaming-house, and directly she gets there they might seize her and search her. I can imagine another case that would be excessively awkward. Supposing a set of ill-behaved, ragged young rascals of boys got into a church, and one began to make these bets with another on a Sunday, then the church has become a gaming-place.

Sir F. Lockwood: At any rate you might arrest the parson, my lord, as a person frequenting—(Loud laughter.)

Mr. Justice Lopes: Or permitting.—(Laughter.)

The Master of the Rolls: This Act is not an Act to put down betting, but a particular form of betting, and I should have thought that you would have put in the particulars the real truth, which has been expressed by Mr. Justice Hawkins in another place, that there had come into use or fashion an opening of houses in large towns into which people were induced to go, who had never seen a horse or a race, in order to make bets. That is said to have produced very ill effect with regard to clerks and servants, who were not going to any races at all and had nothing to do with them. These are the sort of places that this Act seems to have been directed against.

Sir F. Lockwood said that he relied on the statement made by Mr. Justice Hawkins in the case of the Queen vs. Cook.

The case was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine the world-wide cure for all skin complaints, made in England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 8.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H F Jacob, Fourth Asst Political Resident, Aden, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for two months on medical certificate of the furlough granted to him in the Dept Notification No 795, dated the 29th January 1896.

The services of Surgn Capt H F Cleveland are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept with effect from the date on which he returned to Military duty.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magte and Revenue Judge, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 24th July 1897 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishvar, second class subordinate Judge of Nadiad, with n the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the subordinate court of Nadiad with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the second class of Subordinate Judges vice Rao Saheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpande, retired on the 21st April 1897, in the afternoon:—Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi, second grade Subordinate Judge, to be first grade Subordinate Judge; Khan Saheb Rastamji Mancherji Gimi, third grade Subordinate Judge, to be second grade Subordinate Judge; Khan Saheb Ezra Reuben, fourth grade Subordinate Judge, to be third grade Subordinate Judge.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, under Sec 5 of the Act, to appoint Rao Saheb Menghraj Tolaram, Mukhtyarkar, taluka Naushahro, and Magte of the third class in the district of Hyderabad, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, to invest, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Court of Vagra, Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji, second class Subordinate Judge of Jambusar, who has been empowered by the District Judge, under Sec 37 of the Act, to perform the duties of the Judge of the Vagra Court during the temporary absence of the Subordinate Judge, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J McNeill, I C S, to be a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Kanarese vice Mr Venkatrao Krishna, retired.

Mr H F Silcock, I C S, Collector of Nasik, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R B Stewart, I C S, M A, Oxon, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Nasik, and Dist Registrar, Nasik, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Nasik District during the absence of Mr H F Silcock, I C S, or pending further orders.

Messrs H D Rendall, I C S, and C V Vernon, I C S, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 2nd July 1897.

Mr M H W Hayward, I C S, passed an examination in Gujarati on the 3rd July 1897.

Messrs R E Enthoven, I C S, and P J Mead, I C S, passed an examination in Marathi on the 2nd July 1897.

Messrs J Dodgson, Divisional Forest Officer, Central Thana, and A G Edie, Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 2nd July 1897.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FAMINE.)

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that the Hon Mr A T Shuttleworth, who resumed charge of his substantive appointment of Conservator of Forests, C C, on the 7th June 1897, after office hours, shall continue until further orders to perform the duties in connection with the famine grass operations in addition to his duties as Conservator.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb H N Dalal, B A, Depy Educational Inspr, Surat, has been granted leave on medical certificate for six months from 17th May 1897.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn Capt J Lloyd Jones to be a member of the Poona Plague Committee vice Surgn Capt W Beveridge, with effect from the 3rd July 1897, and is also pleased to appoint Surgn Major A W F Street to be a Member of the said Committee with effect from the date on which he resumes charge of his appointment of Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District.

Surgn Major Charles Monks, Supt of Mahableshvar, acted as Surgn to H E the Governor from 12th to 22nd May 1897, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

The services of Mr E H Hankin, M A, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh with effect from the 10th June 1897.

The services of Surgn Major J I Routh, A M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Dept with effect from the 20th May 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr E F Dawson is promoted to Ex Engr, sub pro tem, from 1st Jan to 8th March 1897 inclusive.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to grant Mr Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, B B, L L B, a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad District as the District Judge may assign to him.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Messrs Narayan Balwant Pendse, M A, LL B, Vithal Dadaji Satghare, B A, LL B, and Sitaram Sonderrao Patkar, B A, LL B, as Vakils of the High Court of Bombay.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Hormasjee Fakirjee Bilpodiwala, B A, L L B, a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Surat District as the District Judge may assign to him.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs. Shrinivas Trimbak Dravid and Bapu Narayan Athavle Sands authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Court or Courts of the Satara and Ahmednagar Districts, respectively, as the respective District Judge may assign to them.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Shrinivas Trimbak Dravid and Bapu Narayan Athavle Sands authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Court or Courts of the Satara and Ahmednagar Districts, respectively, as the respective District Judge may assign to them.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Ramchandra Mahadev Galande, B A, LL B, and Dattatraya Govind Juvekar, B A, LL B, Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Court or Courts of the Khandesh District as the District Judge may assign to them.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Woman Govind Ranade a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Satara District as the District Judge may assign to him, in lieu of the one he held for the Poona District, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Krishnashankar Girjashankar is appointed, under Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 The Bombay Civil Courts Act, to act as Clerk of the Court of the District Judge's Court, Ahmedabad, vice Mr Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth, resigned.

Under the provisions of Sec 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), the following appointments of Clerks of the Courts in the Nasik District are made:—

Mr Damodar Raghunath Patkar to act as Clerk of the Court of the District Court of Nasik.

Mr Balkrishna Appaji, Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Malegaon, to be Clerk of the Court of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Natik.

Mr Damodar Khanderaw, Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sinner, to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Malegaon.

Mr Santuram Bhaskar to be Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sinner.

Mr Madhavrao Moreshwar to act as Clerk of the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Malegaon vice Mr. Damodar Khanderav on leave or pending further orders.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr Krishnaji Shesgir is confirmed in his appointment of Sub-Registrar of Nargund in the Dharwar District.

Messrs Sakharam Ramchandra and Balkrishna Ganesh are confirmed in their appointments of Sub Registrars of Vengurla and Guhagar respectively in the Ratnagiri District.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr Shrinivas Raghvendra Gangasamudra, acting fourth grade Head Accountant at Kolaba, is appointed, on relief by Rao Saheb Vinayek Vithal Sabnis, to act as Fifth Grade Head Accountant at Surat till relieved by the permanent incumbent.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY NOTIFICATIONS.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

The Syndicate have appointed the Rev D Mackichan, M A, D D, to deliver these Lectures for 1897-98 on the following subject:—Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it and the literature in which they are embodied.

THE KARSANDAS MULJI PRIZE.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1898:—Social Progress in India during the last 40 years.

THE DOSABHOY HORMASJI CAMA PRIZE.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1898:—An account of the recent Plague Epidemic of Bombay, describing the principal clinical forms of the disease, its pathology and treatment, and suggesting means and methods for the prevention of its spread.

THE SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB PRIZE.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1898:—The Advantages derived from the Development of Irrigation in India during the last 50 years.

THE ASHBURNER PRIZE.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competitive Essays for the above Prize in 1899:—"New Manufactures which might be advantageously introduced into India."

THE HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY PRIZE.

The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate for competive Essays for the above Prize in 1898:—"Systems of Electric Lighting in use in the present day."

THE BAI SHIRINBAI RATANSHAH PARAKH SCHOLARSHIP.

It is hereby notified that the Bai Shirinbai Ratanshah Parakh Scholarship, tenable for five years, has been awarded to Sherin H Commissariat, of Alexandra N G E Institution.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

PURELY PERSONAL.

IN many quarters it was thought that the Queen looked forward to the Jubilee procession with no little anxiety, regarding it as an ordeal from which she may well shrink. Such, however, was not the case. Her Majesty took the deepest interest in everything relating to the festal day. There was no mind more active than hers and a member of the Royal Family has said that those who know her views will find signs of her activity in many of the authorised arrangements.

One of the most interesting Jubilee spectacles, if it could only be arranged, thought a home paper, would be that in which the representative women who have accompanied their husbands, brothers, or fathers from the various colonies and dependencies of the Crown could be seen together geographically grouped. Already it has been generally noticed that our Canadian and Australian sisters present types of beauty distinct from each others and our own; and, of course, other parts of the Empire would display types of the widest diversity.

It is the aim of the modern writer of Latin verse from the Pope downwards to show how the difficulty of describing modern customs and inventions in a dead language can be overcome. One of the most ingenious enterprises in this direction is a Latin poem on the Jubilee which appeared recently in the *Lancet* and in which are described not only the advances of sculpture, painting, and literature, but those of surgery and medicine. The lines referring to chloroform—"sopit ægros rore per halitum Donante lethen"—strike us as particularly happy.

The Indian Visitors in England are the subjects of many personal paras in the home papers:—The Thakore of Gondal says our correspondent, is one of the most notable in the crowd of eminent visitors from India who have come to take part in the Commemoration festivities. He is the ruler of a first-class State in Western India, and traces his descent back to one of the most renowned names in the history of India. The Thakore is one of the most enlightened and efficient administrators in India, and since assuming the sole charge of the State of Gondal in 1884 he has introduced numerous reforms. He has received a thoroughly sound English education, which he completed by over a year's residency at Edinburgh University, and in recognition of his exceptional talent he received the honorary degree of LL.D. His study of medicine at the same University has borne fruit in the erection of hospitals and the creation of travelling dispensaries in his State for the needs of his people in remote districts. In 1892 he received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from Oxford University, and his legal knowledge has been of the utmost service in the administration of justice in Gondal. The Thakore is still a young man, being barely over thirty. He has spent several years of his life in England, and, needless to say, possesses a perfect command of English. He has a thorough belief in an English education, for one of his sons is at present at Eton, and will proceed to Oxford later, and another of the little princes has recently gone to Edinburgh for his education.

Another dealt with is Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. He belongs to a family that has long been regarded as the leaders of the Parsee community in India. The present baronet succeeded to the title in 1877, relinquishing his own name in accordance with the special Act of the Indian Legislature of 1860. The first baronet was created in 1857, in recognition of his loyalty, his public spirit, and great generosity. The present baronet is a magistrate and a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, as well as a well-known merchant in that city. For his public services he has been created a Companion of the Star of India. This is Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's first visit to London, and he is greatly pleased with his first impressions. For the first few days he felt the change of climate, but the heat is a welcome relief from the damp of the early days in June. In the course of a chat with a representative of the *Westminster Gazette* he expressed the hope that the present summer would see the end of the famine in India. He had a special word of praise for the precautions which the Government had taken to suppress the Plague. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy will stay a few weeks in England after the Jubilee, and will make a tour of the country.

Then we have the following:—One of the best-known Anglo-Indians who have lately returned to England in time to take part in the Jubilee celebration is the Hon. H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., member of the Council of Bombay. In spite of thirty-eight years of arduous and incessant work as a Civil servant in India Mr. Birdwood is far from entering on the evening of his days, for he is still as ready for his ten hours a day as ever. During the last few months he has been in the thick of the Plague at Bombay, working incessantly to see that every possible measure of precaution was carried out, with such little regard, for his own safety that for some days he was himself laid up with a mild attack. He left Bombay with the regret of all classes, not only of his fellow-countrymen, but also of the natives, who have learnt to regard him as their best friend, and as a strict and impartial upholder of their rights. Mr. Birdwood was one of the earliest to join the Indian Civil Service, and after a short experience of secretarial work he was appointed Acting-Registrar of the Bombay High Court, in 1867. From this time his promotion was rapid, and in 1871 he was made judge of Ratnagiri, and a few years later won the judgeship of Surat. In both these positions he gained a name for strict impartiality, and on one occasion gave a decision against the Government, which was subsequently upheld by the High Court. After holding the appointment of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind for five years Mr. Birdwood won a seat in the High Court in 1885, and in 1892 he became the Judicial Member of the Council of Bombay. His best administrative work for Bombay and India has perhaps been done during the last five years. In the words of Sir Edwin Arnold, there is perhaps no man in the Empire more deserving of praise for a blameless and exemplary official career than the Hon. H. M. Birdwood.

His Highness Thakur Saheb of Morvi Sir Waghi Ravaji, K. C. I. E., who is staying at Bayley's Hotel, is described a ruling member of one of the most illustrious Rajput families in India. He received a thoroughly sound English education at the famous Rajkumar College, has travelled a great deal in Europe, and administers the affairs of his State in person in the most enlightened spirit. The Thakur speaks English fluently, and takes a keen interest in current affairs.

Perhaps, thinks an evening paper, the most important of our visitors from India is Colonel Mahiraj Sir Pertab Singh, K. C. S. I. He is one of the great native princes, being Maharajah of Kashmir, one of the richest regions in all India. Vested with full administrative powers, he is endevouring to do his utmost to introduce those reforms into his State which caste feeling and prejudice render so difficult of accomplishments. He is a colonel in the British Army and an A. D. C. to the Prince of Wales, and his unique loyalty and devotion to the Empress Queen render him a *persona grata* at Court.

Commenting on the difference between the German and English methods of dealing with insults to Majesty, a home paper said that in Germany a man who spoke ill of the Sovereign would be taken up, but that in England he would be more likely to be knocked down. At that very hour events were justifying as in Trafalgar-square, where a well-dressed Socialist, who had failed to get audiences in the Strand for his violent tirades against Royalty, was being ducked in one of the fountains by some working men, while other played Jubilee football with his tall hat. Incidents like this are calculated to put us all in a good temper with each other.

Also from America:—

Tommy (who has been reading history): Are Kings always good, papa? Father:—No, not always, my son; they are not very good when they are up against aces.

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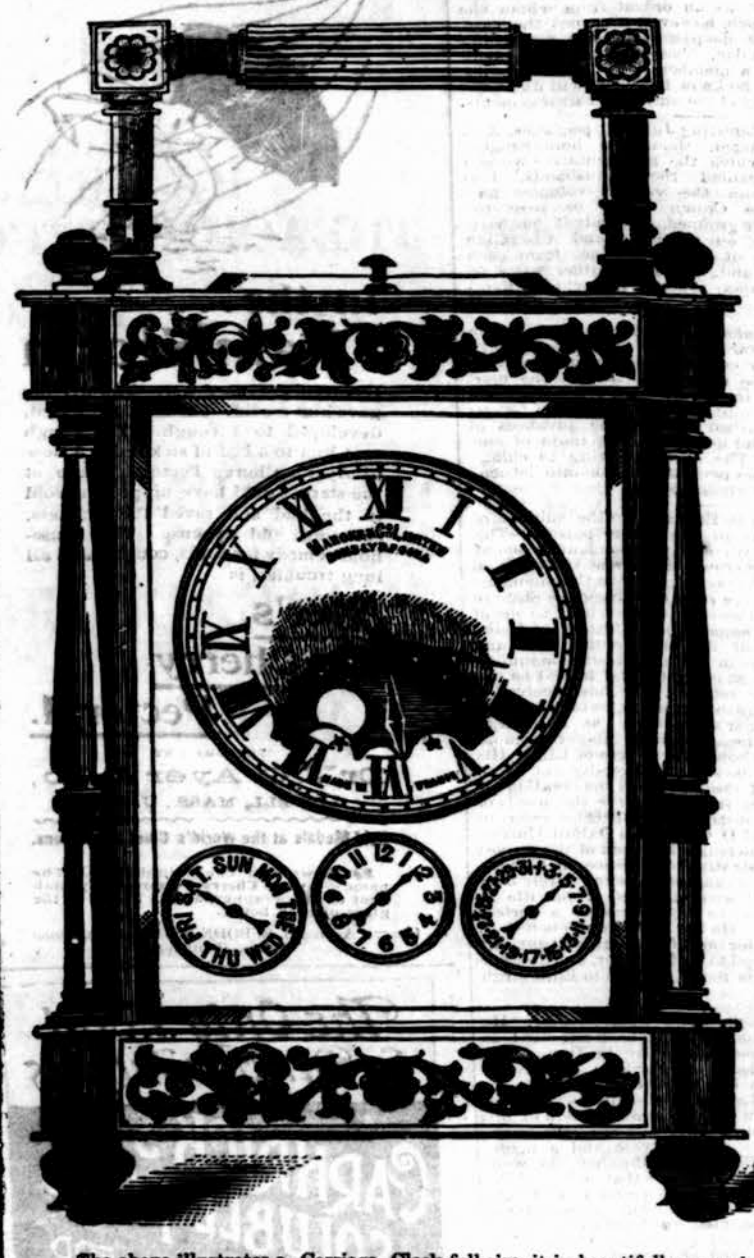

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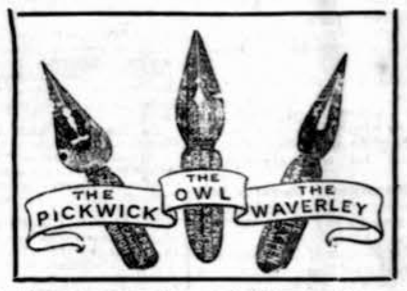

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